

Weather

Cloudy, rather fine, mild weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 69.3 and the minimum 48.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 69.3 and 43.2.

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1919

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BOLSHEVIST HEAD ADMITS RUSSIA IS NEAR STARVATION

Message Says Confession Was Made By Lenin To Petrograd Mission

ODESSA IS QUIET

Bolsheviks Are Advancing But Allies Confident Of Holding City

TROOPS IN RUSSIA

French Chamber Informed Of Number Of Men Allies Are Using

(Havas-Reuter Wireless Service) Paris, March 31.—(Via Koukaza). A message from Stockholm states that the Bolshevik leader, Lenin, confessed to a mission from the people of Petrograd that the food situation in Russia is in a desperate state. All trains for travelers have been suspended since March 18.

French Chamber Informed

(Havas-Reuter Agency War Service) London, March 27.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the situation at Odessa has improved. The Bolsheviks, after driving back the Allied advance guard at Beresovka after stiff fighting, are still advancing towards the city, from which they are now forty miles distant, but it is thought probable that the Commander of the Allied forces, General Anselme, will be able to defend the city. To a large extent, he has overcome the internal trouble which threatened the security of the town and the Bolshevik menace has had the result of uniting the different elements in Odessa. There are no British troops at Odessa, except possibly naval landing parties.

Numbers Of Troops Given Paris, March 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a speech dealing with Russia announced that the Allied Forces "in the East" are as follows:

French, British and Serbians, each 140,000; Rumanians, 190,000; Italians, 40,000; Greeks, 200,000.

At Odessa there were four French and three Greek regiments and a detachment of Rumanian troops and further reinforcements were being sent.

At Archangel there were 35,000 Allied troops, including 13,000 British and 12,000 Russians.

Admiral Kolchak's army consisted of 200,000 Russians and 112,000 Allied troops, including 55,000 Czech-Slovaks, 12,000 Poles; 23,000 Japanese, 1,600 British and 4,000 Canadians.

Events In Ukraine Disastrous

London, March 25.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Churchill said that the events in the Ukraine during the last two or three months had been most disastrous. The French were confronted with superior forces and by popular feeling, which must be reckoned as showing the danger of rash and ill-considered action.

He mentioned that 10,000 Germans, attacked by the Bolsheviks, defended Nicholas with some success, but owing to a mishandling of the situation some of the Germans gave up their arms and others joined the Bolsheviks. Our policy was to support General Denikin's army without involving the British troops.

British Fleet Holds Caspian General Denikin's left flank sustained a heavy reverse in the advance to Novo Tcherkassk though a more recent attack in the west had been more successful and, by striking back to the Caspian, General Denikin took 30,000 prisoners. The British fleet remained in command of the Caspian and the inferior Bolshevik fleet was ice-bound at Astrakhan.

We had small detachments of troops stretching towards the frontiers of India and holding back the Bolshevik emissaries without serious fighting.

The advance of the Siberian armies commanded by Admiral Kolchak had prospered in the north but had not gone too well in the south, where we had only a handful of men under Colonel John Ward as a symbol of the authority of the Kolchak Government, which the Allies, particularly Great

(Continued on Page 8)

Authorities Name Doctors To Go With Enemy Subjects On Antiochus Tomorrow

Officials Designate Dr. Gerngross And Five Chinese Physicians; Three Other Doctors Will Be Aboard; To Complete Embarkation Today

With but 40 more enemy subjects to go aboard the Antiochus, embarkation of Germans and Austrians will probably be finished by noon today. The steamer will sail early tomorrow morning with about 350 passengers. So well had the preparatory arrangements been made and so efficient was the system at the wharf that 300 Germans and Austrians were sent aboard in three hours and a half yesterday.

Mr. A. L. Anderson, head of the Special Constables branch of the Municipal police, and 30 Specials were in charge of the embarkation. Extra police under Chief Inspector J. Bourke of the Hongkew station and a detail from "A" Company, British, were also on hand. Ten men from the American Company were on duty at the Hongkew police station in the event of trouble.

To Have Nine Doctors The question of medical personnel was practically settled last night. There will be nine doctors aboard the Antiochus. Six will go in an official capacity. Dr. R. Gerngross, Dr. Liou of Peking, Dr. Sian Yui of Shanghai and three other Chinese physicians are being sent and Dr. Moore Graham, who was formerly ship surgeon of the Empress of Asia, is the regular doctor on the Antiochus.

In addition there will be Dr. Kurz and Dr. J. F. Poledna Vlkovsky, who go without the official rating. It was intended to send Dr. Dubois Raymond but his departure is now delayed because of illness. Why Dr. Kurz was not officially designated as one of the physicians is not known.

Dr. Poledna Vlkovsky did not expect to go up to noon yesterday. He believed that he was considered a Czech but the officials decreed otherwise and he was taken to the wharf by Sergeant O'Dwyer after having

MISSIONS IN BELGRADE AFTER LEAVING BUDAPEST

All Foreigners Were Arrested When Hungarian Soviet Assumed Power

(Havas-Reuter Wireless Service) Paris, March 31.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Belgrade says that Colonel Vix and the members of the French, British and Serbian Missions have just arrived in Belgrade after having suffered internment for five days in Budapest in their villa in the Rue Andrassy.

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 31.—In the course of the disorder accompanying the Soviet coup d'etat in Budapest all foreigners, including seven Austrians, were arrested. Copenhagen, March 26.—A message from Budapest states that the Revolutionary Council of Government has issued a decree for the establishment of revolutionary courts to deal with cases specially referred to them by the Government. These courts may sit at any time anywhere, even in the open air. Their verdict will be decided in secret, death sentences can only be pronounced unanimously and no appeal will be permitted.

Message From Lenin Copenhagen, March 27.—A message from Vienna says that Lenin has sent a wireless message to Belkum, the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, asking what real guarantee he possesses that the new Government is really communist and not merely socialistic, namely socialist.

London, March 26.—In the House of Commons today the Military Service Bill passed the report stage without amendment.

A proposal to limit the operation of the Bill to December 31, 1919, instead of to April 30, 1923, was rejected by 232 votes to 70.

Another amendment excluding liability to service in Russia from the scope of the Bill was defeated by 281 votes to 48. Mr. Churchill, declining to accept this amendment, said that the Government did not intend to raise a large conscript army for Russia and the general question of Russian policy was not a question for the British Government, but it was a matter to which the League of Nations or the League of victorious Nations must address itself.

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(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, March 31.—A message from Berlin states that the German Government has resolved to return to China the astronomical instruments taken by Germany from Peking in 1901 and their shipment is being arranged.

Astronomical Tools Taken From Peking In 1901 Are To Be Shipped Back

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, March 31.—A message from Berlin states that the German Government has resolved to return to China the astronomical instruments taken by Germany from Peking in 1901 and their shipment is being arranged.

been arrested by Detective Inspector Reeves of the Hongkew station. He protested vigorously against his forced departure, said that he was an honest-to-goodness Czech, and that he had served 20 years as a surgeon in the Austrian navy. He went as far as to state that he even disliked William Hohenloern and the country which he lately ruled.

There was little excitement at the wharf yesterday. Embarkation proceeded smoothly and rapidly, the machinery efficiently co-ordinating. The Special Constables profited by their experience with the deportees who left on the Nore, Novara and Atreus and so did the Customs men. There was no confusion.

Dr. Crusen, formerly Chief Justice at Tientsin, Mr. Walter Scharff and Mr. M. Hoepfer, former steward of the Race Club and well known here, were among those to go aboard yesterday.

Mr. Scharff refused to be searched. He was willing to empty his pockets and describe everything he had to the Customs man but he just "wouldn't be touched for anything." The Customs man insisted and Scharff finally said, "Please don't, I'm awfully ticklish." He was, too.

Has Russian Passport Feodor Toorina, who had at least two other names handy, caused some trouble. When he was searched, Customs men found a Russian passport over his heart. The document credited Toorina with being an officer in the Russian army. It was dated a year ago. He insisted on keeping the passport but it was taken from him and he then decided that he wouldn't go aboard under

(Continued on Page 8)

Official Answer Made To Slur On Legation Statement Flatly Denies Local Charge American Minister Protects German Doctors

With regard to the charge made by the North China Daily News that the German doctors in Shanghai are under the special protection of the American Legation, the American Consul-General yesterday authorized the following statement, following receipt of telegraphic word from the American Minister at Peking:

Telegraphic advices in the following sense have been received from the American Minister at Peking by the American Consul-General at Shanghai:

"The American Legation does not exercise protection over any German doctor. Under instructions from its Government, it will not press for repatriation of any particular doctor whom the Chinese Government in the execution of its policy may decide to exempt because of the importance of his services to the local community, unless specific reason for repatriation—such as active propaganda or other objectionable activity—is established. This is in accord with the policy of the Associated Legations."

[The subject is dealt with further on the editorial page]

MILITARY SERVICE BILL IS PASSED BY COMMONS

Various Proposed Amendments To The Measure Are All Rejected

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ABOVE THE CLOUDS OVER PARIS. A remarkable photograph taken far above the clouds over Paris. Part of the plane from which the picture was taken can be seen at the right.

U.S. Troop Movements Not To Be Affected By Hungarian Events

Return Of Men From Europe Proceeding Even Faster Than Was Expected

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, March 31.—(Received at French Wireless Station). General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, said today that recent events in Hungary would result in no change in the military policy of the United States. The return of American troops from France, he said, was proceeding even faster than the original schedule, and nothing had occurred to interfere with this movement.

The movement of troops homeward during March aggregated 244,000, as against the estimated 200,000.

The General continued that the War Department was proceeding with the organization of the army on the basis of a peace strength of 500,000 men. The tactical organization will comprise five army corps with an aggregate of twenty infantry divisions and one cavalry division.

In the organization of the army not only will the divisional designations be retained, but also the designation of the brigade, regiments and companies, the special insignia authorized for each division during the war will be continued.

General March announced that he had ordered soldiers discharged within 48 hours after arriving at demobilization camps unless special conditions made this impossible. He said the demobilization total had now passed a million and a half men.

German Food Ships Arrive At Cherbourg

Thirty-Two Enemy Submarines Are Expected, According To News Despatch

(Havas-Reuter Wireless Service) Cherbourg, March 31.—(Via Koukaza). Three German ships have arrived here in connection with the revictualing of Europe.

Thirty-two German submarines are expected.

JAPANESE ISSUE NEW WARNING TO CHINESE

If Korean Propaganda Is Not Suppressed They Will Send Troops To Chientao

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, April 1.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Ohata, visited the Waichiaopu and pointed out that much Korean propaganda is being carried on in China, especially at Chientao, and Japan desired China, as a friendly country, to take measures for its suppression. If China was unable Japan would feel compelled to send troops to Chientao to assist the Chinese troops to do so.

Demarcation Official With General Yu Yujen

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, April 1.—The Demarcation Commissioner, Chang Jui-chi, has reached General Yu Yujen and therefore should be able to submit a report based on information from both sides.

Ezra-Merriman Libel Suit In U.S. Court Is Withdrawn

Litigation Ended On Announcement Military Investigation At Manila Exonerates 9th Cavalry And Messrs. Ezra, Gensburger And Elias

Holding that the United States Army investigation of the so-called baseball scandal of last August entirely exonerated the plaintiff and the members of the 9th United States Cavalry baseball team had been fully exonerated from such charges.

That the conclusions and recommendations of the Inspector in charge of such investigation and which have been approved by the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Department of the United States Army, were as follows:

"1.—That there was no bribery or arrangement or understanding between Messrs. Judah I. Ezra, Victor Gensburger and F. S. Elias on one hand and the members of the Ninth Cavalry baseball team or any of them on the other, that the games of August 3 and August 5 or either of them should be purposely lost or thrown by the 9th Cavalry Team."

"2.—That there was no intentional throwing of any matches at Shanghai by the members of the 9th Cavalry although the games of July 30, August 3 and August 5 were played in bad form by them due to lack of keeping in training."

"3.—That the charge of bribery was unwarranted and not based on the facts in the case."

Recommendations. That the members of the 9th Cavalry baseball team be relieved from any stigma which may have arisen concerning them as a result of the unfounded charge of bribery which was initiated against them by W. L. Merriman, a member of the Shanghai Race Club, Shanghai, China."

That the exoneration of the plaintiff from the charges of the defendant which was the sole object of this action having been fully accomplished by the results of the military investigation, plaintiff hereby dismisses his petition against the defendant and requests the clerk to enter such dismissal of record.

Shanghai, China, this 31st day of March, 1919.

Gibbs, McDonough and Johnson, A. D. Gibbs, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

Similar applications were made and granted in behalf of William H. Jordan, Roy Parker, Carl Glass, John Stewart, James L. Johnson and Alexander Evans, members of the 9th Cavalry ball team.

PLAN TO SEND MISSION TO CHINA PROGRESSING

Manchester Guardian's Proposal Accepted; Members Of Body Being Chosen

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 18.—The proposed mission to send a Commercial Mission to China is progressing. It is suggested that the mission shall consist of a Lancashire cotton manufacturer, a Manchester shipper, two leaders of the Cotton Trade Union and two officials of the Overseas Trade Department. It is pretty certain that the mission will also visit India.

GERMAN FINANCIERS GOING TO VERSAILLES

Commissioners Assert Plenary Powers Have Been Given To Buy Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Berlin, March 27.—The German Financial Commission is proceeding to Paris tomorrow. The Commissioners declare that they have been given plenary powers for financing food supplies and, furthermore, that they expect to deal with much bigger tasks and are prepared to stay at Versailles for a considerable time.

Members Of Commission Copenhagen, March 26.—A message from Berlin states that the military representatives in the German Peace Mission will be headed by Major-General von Wrisberg, of the Prussian Ministry of War, and will include the Military President of the Spa Armistice Commission and in addition, officers of the General Staff and officers representing the Bavarian, Saxon and Wurttemberg general staffs.

CONGRESS SENDS DELEGATION OF 12 TO ADVISE WILSON

Adequate Guarantees For Protection Of Monroe Doctrine Asked

MANY MEETINGS

Series Of Sessions Held By Various Bodies Of Peace Conference

JUSTIFIES DELAYS

Problems Of Boundaries And Cables Are Of First Importance

(Havas-Reuter Wireless Service) Paris, March 31.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). This morning President Wilson received the twelve delegates of the American Congress who have arrived in Paris. They put to him a few concise questions on the scheme for the League of Nations. Six of these delegates belong to the Republican Party and six to the Democrats. The delegates declared to President Wilson that the majority of the American people are favorable to the scheme presented to the Peace Conference in Paris but, in order that the project shall meet with the least possible opposition in the Senate, it is important that adequate guarantees shall be given with reference to the absolute protection of the Monroe doctrine.

Commissions Hold Meetings Paris, March 31.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). This morning meetings of the following commissions were held:

At 10 a.m., the Commission on Moroccan Affairs; at 10:30 the Commission on Economical Affairs and the First Sub-Commission on Reparations; at 2:30 p.m., the Commission on Customs regime and the Commission on Aerial Affairs in plenary sitting; at 3 p.m., the Sub-Commission on Polish Affairs, the First Sub-Commission on Finance and the second Sub-Commission on Reparations.

The Sub-Commission on Polish Affairs which met this afternoon was to hear two delegates of the Inter-Allied Commission to Posen, who have arrived in Paris. These are Lieut.-Colonel Antonio Tissi, an Italian delegate, and Mr. Arthur Wood, an American delegate.

Before going to the meeting of the Council of Four, M. Clemenceau, the Premier, conferred with General Mangin, who went to the Ministry of War this morning.

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 26.—Referring to the criticisms concerning the apparent delay in the making of peace, notably the allegation of the waste of time in discussing the questions of cables and boundaries, a high British authority pointed out that the issues involved in those questions were very important and must be settled before the Treaty of Peace could be framed.

The question was whether the German cables were to be internationalized or retained by the captors; indeed the matter of cable communication ranked next in importance to the disposal of the German colonies.

With regard to boundaries, new nations had sprung up and their frontiers with Germany and Austria must be settled soon. Hungary had become Bolshevik over a matter of this kind and delay in consideration of this question would invite further outbreaks.

Not To Interfere With Customs London, March 28.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Brigadier Croft, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that no agreement will be entered into in Paris which will interfere with the full control of the United Kingdom or Dominions over their own customs duties.

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After several years of inefficiency and poor lights the streets are again well lighted. The installation work done by a Japanese firm.

and this desire. May your Excellency bear in mind we are not Koreans of the far past generation, but men of the new age, who know definitely the spirit of the time in which we live and the enlightened civilization of the world. This spirit of the new era moves us and witnesses to the right of the request we make. We will stand up and go forward and takes the responsibility for these thoughts of our Korean people. We will stand up and make a call of the people is in accord with right and the claim of humanity as well as in line with the trend of the world.

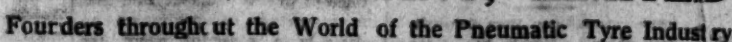
Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road.

Nanking and Kiangse Roads

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

(Router's Pacific Service)
Tokio, April 1.—Their Imperial Majesties today gave a luncheon to Sir Conyngham and Lady Greene, who leave for home April 5.

Straight-sided tyres supplied from stock



Cables: "Pneumatic"

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC POSITION IS STRONG

Outlook For Future Of Empire Optimistically Surveyed By London Banker

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 26.—In the course of a lecture at the Institute of Bankers in London last night, Mr. Edgar Crammond optimistically surveyed the economic position and prospects of Great Britain.

He valued the wealth of the nation at the present time at £24,000 millions and its income at £2,500 millions while its debt would represent twenty percent of the former and the post-war budget twenty-two percent of the latter.

Mr. Crammond thinks that for the next ten years the country will be in a position to spend £400 millions every year at home on renewals and new machinery, houses, roads, etc., and to invest £500 millions abroad yearly, largely within the Empire. This might provisionally be allocated as follows: £100 millions in India, £100 millions in Africa, including Egypt, £30 millions in Australia, £50 millions in Canada, £20 millions in the rest of the Empire and £200 millions in foreign countries.

It was his reasoned and deliberate conviction that, as the result of the war, the economic development of the world had been impelled forward by at least two generations and we were on the eve of a period of unprecedented trade activity. He was strongly of opinion that, in view of the illimitable resources of the British Empire and the strength, tenacity and power of organisation of the British people, we need have no fear with regard to the economic future of our race if we adopted a bold and courageous policy and learned and applied the economic lessons of the war.

News Brevities

In recognition of the splendid service rendered by the arbitration committee of the Peking General Chamber of Commerce, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Chu Chun, has requested that the Chiaohg decorations be conferred upon Mr. An Tsi-sun, chairman, King Shih-ching, vice-chairman, and Sun Hsu-shi, head of the arbitration committee of the chamber.

The intention of the Shanghai Hotels Ltd., to erect another large modern hotel here, announcement of which was made some time ago in *The Casan*, was further touched on yesterday at the company's annual meeting.

Following the announcement of Customs Commissioner R. H. R. Wade that a thorough investigation would be made among the staff of the China Merchants' steamer Tootan, on which 180 balls of Patna opium valued at Tls. 80,000 were seized Monday, the entire crew of Chinese, Breton, over ten strong, absconded. The foreign head fireman has been ordered to produce the men who disappeared.

The steamer *Marita*, built by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., to the order of Messrs. Bruusgaard, Klostervad and Co., of Bergen, will be launched this afternoon at the former's Pootung shipyard. A tender for guests will leave the Customs jetty at 1:45 o'clock.

Japanese papers record the death of Mr. Edward Beart, 80 years old, who had lived in Yokohama for the last 30 years and died at his residence on The Bluff on March 26. The death of Dr. Thomas McCloy, who passed away on March 25, also is announced by Japan papers.

The Chinese student who palmed himself off as an agent of General Li and secured the keys of the German School at 31 Weihaiwei Road early last month, as reported previously, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of theft of various of the school properties. He was remanded in custody for one week to permit further search for the missing articles. The accused secured the keys to the school from Mr. Stephanius, chairman of the institution, on March 12 and the deception was only discovered a day or so ago when the Bureau of Repatriation officials came to take charge of the property.

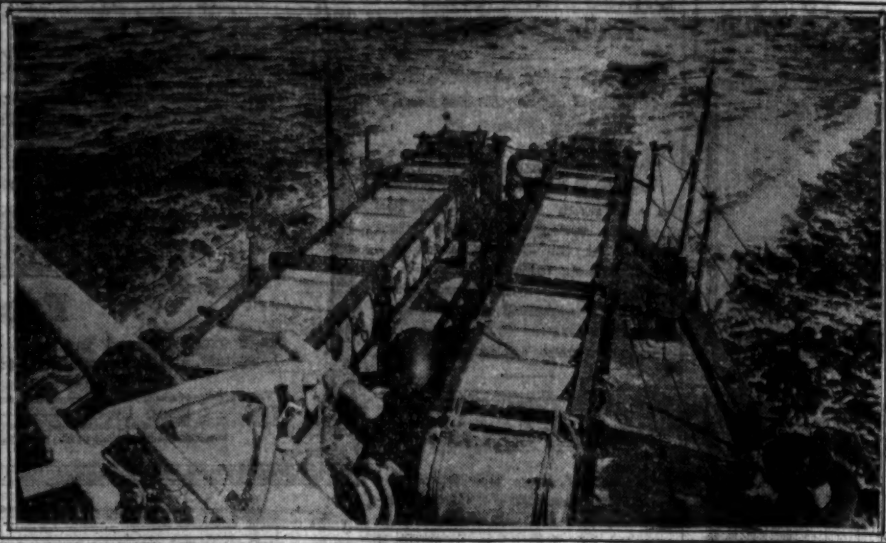
Another Chinese rascal, called appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on charges of participating in the robbery of a foreigner. The case was remanded for the British Assessor, who heard the previous case.

Capt. Hiltner To Tell Of Czechs In Siberia

American Red Cross Man Speaks At Union Church Hall Tonight

Captain W. G. Hiltner of the American Red Cross will speak before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild tonight on his experiences with the Czech-Slovak forces in Siberia. The meeting, which will be held in the church lecture hall, will be open to the public.

Depth Bombs Ready To Be Dropped Overboard



One of the first photographs received here picturing the method used on the American destroyers of dropping depth bombs on the Germans' undersea craft. A double row of bombs is shown lined up in racks from which they roll into the sea.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS CONDEMN BOLSHIEVISM

Radicals Of Chamber Take Stand Against 'Excesses Doctrine' Of The Russians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 27.—A telegram from Paris today states that the Radical Socialists, the strongest group in the Chamber, has passed the resolution condemning the "excesses doctrine" of the Russian Bolsheviks, declaring Bolshevism, by preventing by violence the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, has misconceived the essential foundations of all democratic regime, which consists in respect for individual liberty and the right of people to govern themselves. The resolution furthermore deprecated any military expedition to Russia.

Mr. E. J. King Dies At Yokohama Home

Prominent American Resident Of Japan, Well Known Here, Passes Away

Mr. Edward J. King, former American Consular agent at Hakodate and president of the E. J. King Lumber Co., who counted a host of friends in Shanghai, died at his Yokohama residence on March 25 after a month's illness.

Mr. King had been a resident of Japan for many years and was one of the most prominent Americans in North Japan. He came to the Far East in the early days, after an interesting and picturesque career at sea during which time he had sailed with some of the most famous of sailing ship skippers. He sailed for a considerable length of time with Morgan Robertson, famous writer of sea stories, on one of the ships made historic later in one of the writer's novels.

Mr. King was a frequent visitor in Shanghai and had made a number of valuable gifts to the local American Club, among them numerous books and a cannon ball of historic interest—one which was fired by Commodore Peary's fleet on the occasion of his visit to Japan. The death of Mr. King came after he had apparently begun to regain his health, following several weeks of illness. He had removed to Yokohama with his family last fall from Hakodate and for a considerable time had not been in the best of health, his life several times being despaired of. He is survived by a widow and seven children, four daughters and three sons, all of whom are in Yokohama.

GEN. CHING TO RESIGN?

General Ching Ying-peng, Minister of War, yesterday asked for leave of absence for three days. It is understood this is only preparatory to his resignation on account of the dispute between him and Mr. Chang Hsin-chen, who refused to comply with his demand for the Mongolian military expenses. Following a heated argument Saturday, Mr. Ching left for Tientsin and threatened never to return, but Monday he went back to Peking, being assured that his services will be retained. As a consequence General Ching stayed away from his office.

Wu Chao-chu Named Official Delegate

Representative Of South Made Member Of Paris Delegation By Peking

Dr. Wu Chao-chu, who went to France as a representative of the Southern Government, was officially appointed a member on the Chinese peace delegation to France by a telegram yesterday from Premier Chien Nung-shun to Mr. Hu Wei-teh, Chinese Minister to Paris, who is also serving on the delegation, according to a Peking telegram last night.

Special Constables To Stage Revue Again

The vaudeville program and revue given by the Special Constables at the Lyceum last Saturday night is to be repeated at the French Club ballroom next Wednesday night. The decision was reached by the committee in charge after several requests were received for another performance. A dance will follow the show. A table plan will be on view at Moutrie's in a few days.

NEW COMMANDS GIVEN TO BRITISH OFFICERS

Post Is Offered To Leader Of Gallipoli Campaign But He Declines It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 30.—Press Bureau. General Sir Henry Rawlinson has been appointed to the Aldershot Command and General Sir Henry Horne to the Eastern Command.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Secretary of State for War, offered General Sir Ian Hamilton the Northern Command, intimating that General Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, concurred with General Sir William Robertson that there is nothing in Sir Ian Hamilton's command of the Allied forces in the Gallipoli campaign which ought to preclude him from re-employment. General Sir Ian Hamilton has declined the offer on the ground that younger men should be given a chance.

General Sir Julian Byng has declined the Southern Command for a similar reason.

AERTEX CELLULAR

Defies King Sol & Boreas



Wind may roar or the sun may pour forth its hottest rays; but the man or woman clad in Aertex Cellular remains comfortable always—cool and trim on hot days—proof against penetration when Boreas blows his utmost. The secret is this: To be clad in Aertex Cellular is equal to being clad in multitudinous cushions of air—the best non-conductors of heat—the surest means of maintaining an even temperature of the body whatever the degree of heat outside.

To be obtained of all FIRST-CLASS RETAILERS



Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 4467

White and Red Wines Cognac Brandies

All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition

465 Nanking Road

(Near Fokien Road)



Draw the cork and HAIG & HAIG SCOTS WHISKY will sing its own praises

The quantity is limited
The quality is rare
You cannot get me everywhere

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

I am a famous bottle because of the famous contents that I carry. You will always have to pay a little more for me than for other bottles of Whisky because no other bottle carries quite so fine a Whisky.

I am welcomed and esteemed in all good clubs and cultured homes, and wherever people of good taste meet and have fellowship—not for myself, remember. I am only a bottle; I am famous for the fact that I contain HAIG & HAIG FIVE STARS SCOTS WHISKY.

DOCTORS ARE CALLING FOR ME
MERCHANT PRINCES ARE CALLING FOR ME
KINGS OF FINANCE ARE CALLING FOR ME
JUDGES ARE CALLING FOR ME
SCOTSMEN EVERYWHERE ARE CALLING FOR ME
ARE YOU?

Place your orders in advance and make as sure as you can of getting me.

DISTRIBUTING AGENT:
GANDE, PRICE & CO.
SHANGHAI

"Recess"

Made Slightly Larger Than The Average Cigarettes

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.
London.

Made Considerably Better Than the Ordinary

Cigarettes

FOCH WILL MAKE PLAIN DANTZIG REQUIREMENTS

These Are To Be Presented To Herr Erzberger By French Marshal At Spa

(Havas-Reuter Wireless Service)
Paris, March 31.—(Via Koukaza). Marshal Foch will go to Spa on Thursday and will hand to Herr Erzberger the conditions laid down by the Allies concerning Dantzic.

(French Wireless To Reuter)
Paris, March 31.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Stockholm says that in the direction of Marienburg our troops engaged in sharp fighting in the vicinity of the villages of Pielut and destroyed the domains of Hoppenhof and Neuerks. Our troops are still advancing. Detachments of our cavalry have reached Lake Marienburg and have taken the domains of Wistkue and Frauden, and are advancing on Marienburg. The fighting continues.

'Bought And Paid For'

"You cannot put new wine into old bottles," says the Good Book, and that is very much what I felt when I went to see the Frawley Company open up their return season at the Lyceum Theater last night. I had heard with great regret of the death of Miss Brown-Decker, I had gathered whispers of the secession or perhaps the desertion of Mortimer, and also of the retirement of Claire, and on top of all this of Tim Frawley's return to America in advance of his back.

In order to carry their shows a good deal of new wine had to be mixed with the old. It was that which I was afraid of. I had an idea that the new stuff would be just picked up in order to help things out for a while. As a matter of fact I ought to have remembered that Frawley knows his business. He has again sent up to us a thoroughly good and well balanced company. In the production "Bought and Paid For" only a small cast had to appear, but Gus Forbes is only waiting to delight us all again, he is in great form. Deniston is quivering to show Shanghai that he is some comedian in "A Pair of Sixes" and Miss Valentine Sidney is also awaiting another opportunity. But now let us get back to last night's show.

It was excellent. It depended on the work of two of the new people, Miss Molly Malin and Mr. Frank Wilcox. Before the curtain had been up a few minutes I had quite fallen to the abilities of Mr. Frank Wilcox. He is a fine actor. He has a splendid voice which he knows how to use, he has a presence which is at once captivating and sympathetic and on top of all this he is absolutely convincing. To see his work in the second act of "Bought and Paid For" where he has to portray a drunk and at the same time a gentleman is splendid. We will all enjoy this artist's work in the plays that are to ensue. Frawley is fortunate in getting so fine a player to follow in his footsteps.

Then there is Miss Molly Malin. She has any amount of temperament and a charming presence which immediately put her on the very best terms with the audience. I like the way she speaks her lines, and her deportment upon the stage. She is a fine actress who is bound to appeal to so critics and fair an audience as Shanghai. She was good in all her four acts but she reached the zenith in Act Three, where she renounced her marriage vows in order to maintain her self-respect. We have always liked William Howard. Last night he supplied most of the comedy part. We have seen him in all kinds of parts. We have witnessed his work as the dope fiend, we have enjoyed him as a comedian. He is always effective and in none of his parts is he more effective than in "Bought and Paid For." Opposite to him and at the same time supporting him in all the comedy touches is Miss Florence Chapman. As Jimmy's wife she is delightful. She has a little way all of her own and I don't wonder at her hubby being infatuated with her.

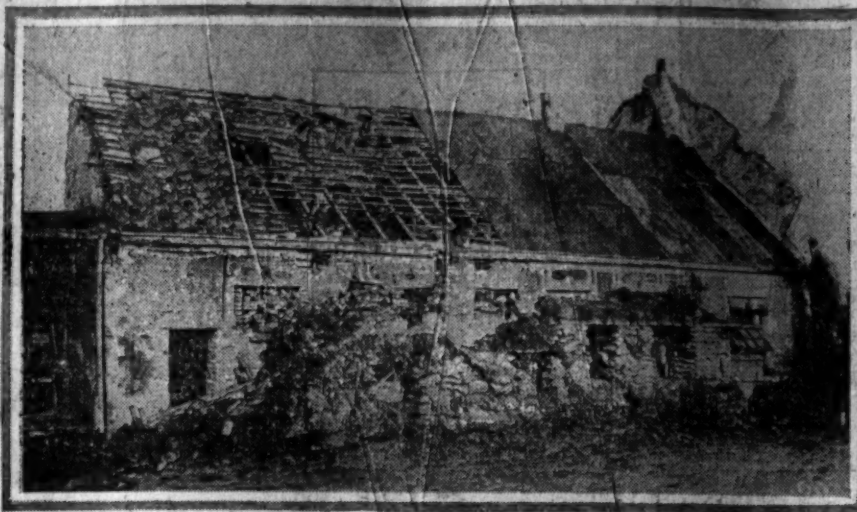
Annoueta Lloyd contributed to the success of the show with the part of "Josephine." I like Garry McGarry tremendously. He is a nice chap, but he has not the faintest idea how to play the Jap. I don't blame him either. The same show is to be repeated tonight and I can thoroughly recommend it even if you have seen it before.

"A Pair of Sixes" to be played for the first time in Shanghai on Thursday, is just a scream. Watch it.

Soldiers Reported As Raising Poppy

News has been received that poppy is being cultivated in Wenchow and Tachow in Chekiang by retired soldiers. Four deputies despatched by Tsuchun Yang Shan-eh of Chekiang passed through Shanghai yesterday on their way to the Chekiang cities to conduct an investigation into the reported plantation.

Last House Occupied By The American Red Cross Outpost Service



The "Cellar House of Perry," located 400 yards from the first line trenches of the Yser sector. The house, the last outpost of the American Red Cross, was occupied for four years. It was operated by the Baroness d'Arcoles and Miss Marie Christol, and cared for thousands of wounded men during this time. Although hundreds of civilians were killed nearby by shelling and bombs, the outpost was not moved. Note the bomb shelters constructed outside the shattered house.

Woman's Club Urges Vice Investigation By Special Committee

Passes Resolution Asking Thorough Inquiry And Report For Annual Ratepayers' Meeting

At the regular meeting held yesterday afternoon the American Woman's Club passed a resolution urging that the Municipal Council be authorized to appoint a special committee to investigate vice conditions in Shanghai and make a report and recommendations at the ratepayers' meeting. The resolution suggests that the committee be composed of three appointed by the Council, three ratepayers nominated by the Moral Welfare Committee and three others nominated by these six.

The resolution states that the evils of prostitution in Shanghai are practically unchecked, there is a spreading movement in the world to abolish the evil, the Government of the United States has declared and proved that its existence is unnecessary.

Election of officers and committees, the fixing of the date for the annual lawn party as May 31 and election of new members comprised the other business.

Mrs. W. H. Lunt was again elected president of the Club. The other officers elected follow: first vice-president, Mrs. F. J. White; second vice-president, Mrs. R. W. Squires; recording secretary, Mrs. J. E. Powell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. L. Boynton; treasurer, Mrs. Brownell; librarian, Mrs. J. K. Gold; directors, Mrs. R. H. Gregory, Mrs. W. H. Lacey, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur and Mrs. P. L. Bryant.

The following were elected to the Membership Committee: Mrs. F. B. Hudson, Mrs. N. A. Viloudaki, Mrs. N. E. Lurton, Mrs. M. Benjamin, Mrs. C. N. Caldwell and Mrs. G. C. Stockton; Publicity Committee: Mrs. Maurice Price, Miss Harriet McCloskie and Miss Gertrude N. Oldroyd; Courtesy Committee: Mrs. A. P. Parker, Mrs. H. E. Page, Mrs. R. T. Clapp, Mrs. Stedman, Dr. Annie Fearn, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. R. D. Stafford and Miss Frances Adams.

The Social Service Committee has organized with Mrs. C. F. Remer as chairman, Mrs. Stiles, vice-chairman and Mrs. R. A. Parker, secretary.

Mrs. Janet, Mrs. R. W. Squires, Mrs. F. B. Hudson, Mrs. R. T. Clapp, Mrs. F. D. Drake and Mrs. C. L. Boynton acted as tellers for the election.

Mrs. Thompson was the tea hostess of the afternoon.

The following were elected to membership: Mrs. Jackson Hammond, Mrs. G. F. Miller, Mrs. P. W. Wilkins, Gladys H. Atkinson and Nellie H. Howard.

Announcements were made of the annual linen sale at the Deapery in aid of the Foreign Women's Home.

CONGOLEUM
RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

Local P.O. Agency Transfers Offices

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie And Co. Take Over Handling Of Business

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., 24 The Bund, have been appointed agents for the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and of the Apoc Line of steamers at Shanghai in place of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., and David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. yesterday took over the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in Shanghai.

Mr. E. C. Richards, agent of the P. and O. S. N. Co., and his former staff, have joined the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. and will be accessible in all matters connected with the business of the navigation company.

Investments

from Tls. 100 up

WHY LOSE INCOME by your delay in purchase of securities? If undecided why not get the opinion of those whose business it is to know about securities?

IF YOU HAVE MONEY to invest—no matter how large or small may be the amount—and feel the need of prudent advice, we shall be glad to give you the benefit of our experience in the investment business.

WHAT YOU DO with your surplus is no less important than the accumulating of it. Wrongly invested, it may be of more harm than benefit to you.

IF YOU are interested in a safe investment for a large or small amount, we can assist you.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

JUST ARRIVED
SPALDING'S GOLD MEDAL



GOLF

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"The Store of Quality"

GOLF
CLUBS
GOLF
BALLS

United States Starts Saving Of Daylight

All Clocks Were Advanced Hour On March 30; To Be Set Back Again October 26

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, March 31.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Daylight saving went into effect throughout the United States at 2 o'clock on the morning of March 30 when all clocks were advanced one hour.—This advanced clock time will prevail to October 26, when all clocks be turned back again.

Canada Discontinues Daylight Saving Plan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Ottawa, March 26.—Owing to various objections the Dominion Government has decided to discontinue daylight saving in Canada.

Another Service Across The Pacific

Pacific Steamship Company Opens Seattle-Far East Line This Month

The Pacific Steamship Company, of Portland, has arranged to inaugurate a new shipping service from that port to the Orient, and the first steamer, the Westmanhan, was scheduled to sail from Portland April 1, being due at Yokohama April 15.

The Company's plan is to maintain a service between Portland, Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Manila with four steel vessels of 8,800 tons each, according to the Japan Advertiser. At first only cargo will be carried, but the Company plans to start a passenger service as soon as possible.

YOUR MIRROR WILL TELL YOU

If you need Pinkettes. If your face is pimply or yellow, if you see signs upon your tongue, its answer is you do, because these symptoms usually indicate a disordered condition of the liver or bowels.

PINKETTES

are laxative perfection and act as gently as nature. Of dealers everywhere, or at 60 cents the trial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

Moscow Has 7 Cases Of Siberian Plague

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, March 26.—Seven cases of Siberian plague have occurred in Moscow.

Siamese Troops Are On Their Way Home

(French Wireless To Reuter)
Marseilles, March 31.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Today the Danish steamer Mitau arrived from England. This vessel will leave Marseilles shortly with 350 Siamese troops, which it will transport to Bangkok.

BENGER'S FOOD LTD.

regret to announce that in consequence of GOVERNMENT LIMITATIONS placed upon EXPORTS they are unable to keep their Overseas friends fully supplied at present. Immediately these restrictions are removed every effort will be made to send out sufficient stocks to meet all demand.

BENGER'S
Food

is in great demand for Civil, Military, and Red Cross Hospitals, and in Convalescent and Nursing Institutions.

From a Certificate of the Royal Army Medical Corps.
"This Food was of great assistance to us in our treatment of malnourished dysentery cases."
BENGER'S FOOD LTD. MANCHESTER, England.
Branch Offices: NEW YORK 90, BOSTON 10, SYDNEY 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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You can beautify your home at small expense by giving the woodwork a coat or two of

Certain-teed Interior Enamel

If you haven't the time or inclination to do the work yourself, let us recommend a good painter. Certain-teed Interior Enamel is made in a variety of attractive shades and black and white. It is ready to use, easy to apply, and dries overnight.

We recommend it because of its working qualities; covering capacity, permanency of color and gloss, and freedom from cracking and checking. Choose it for economy—use it for satisfaction.

We have a Certain-teed Paint or Varnish for every purpose. Obtainable through your dealer or Paint Dept., American Trading Co., Sole Agents.

53 Seachuen Road, Shanghai. Peking, Tientsin, Hankow.

"The Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

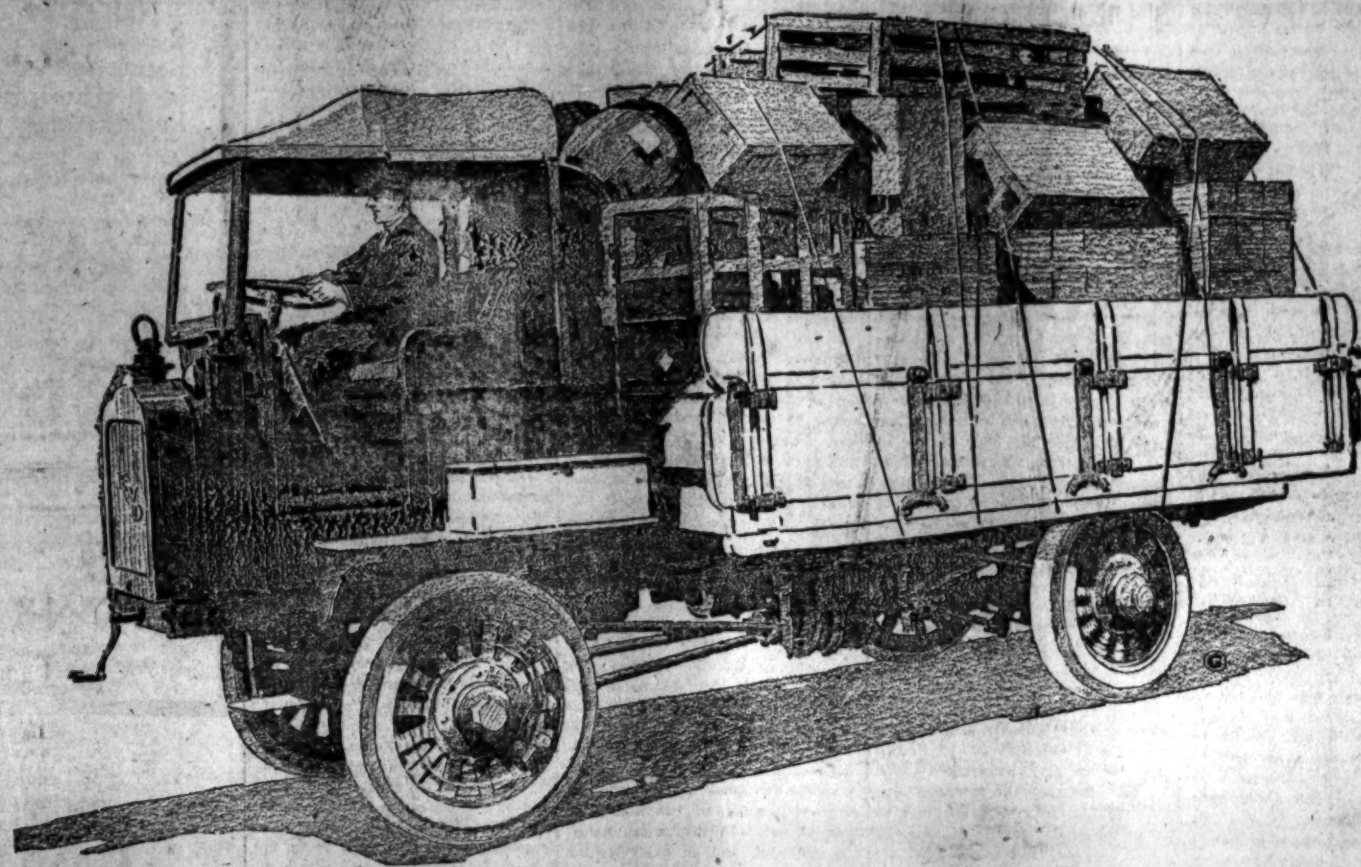
MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.





Economy and Great Power

Reliability in delivering the goods at destination, over smooth pavements or rough roads, whether short or long distance; constant, unfailing daily service; and at lowest operating and maintenance cost; these are the qualities that make the F-W-D Motor Lorry the preferred motor vehicle in many industries, and in eighteen countries throughout the world.

The F-W-D is a three-ton lorry.

Its four-wheel-driving power is applied equally to both front and rear axles. Load weight is distributed 55% rear, 45% front. Thus

mechanical strains are equalized so that there is no abnormal strain on any part.

From the earliest days of the great war F-W-D Lorries were in the service of several European nations and when the United States entered the conflict, the entire production of our immense factory was turned over to the government.

The F-W-D proved itself under war conditions, the most efficient, economical and reliable. It will do the same on your own business conditions.

Its quick response, positive brake action, small turning circle and short wheel-base, make it remarkably easy to handle in narrow thoroughfares and crowded traffic.

Sales Agency arrangements may be made for territories not now occupied.

Wanted, a progressive and financially responsible concern to assume the distribution of F-W-D Lorries in Japan and adjacent countries.

We will gladly send catalogs, full particulars and details of terms if you will cable or write to

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WEATHER

Cloudy, rather fine weather with fresh
to strong westerly breezes in our
regions. Rough sea between Shan-
tung, Korea and Japan.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 2, 1919

The Charge Against The Legation

ON the first page of this issue of
THE CHINA PRESS is published
a statement by the American Con-
sul-General unequivocally denying,
on the authority of the American
Minister, that any of the exempted
German doctors are under the special
protection of the American Legation.
That disposes therefore of the charge
made to that effect in an editorial
leader in the North-China Daily
News Monday morning, an action
which can be construed only in a
harsh light.

Inasmuch as the whole question of
reparation was in the position of
fait accompli and one to be settled
by diplomatic processes rather than
by decisions requiring expression of
public opinion, it was explicitly
understood that issues arising out of
reparation would be decided on that
basis and without press discussion.
In furtherance of Allied interests
and British-American good feeling
THE CHINA PRESS has rigidly abided
by that understanding and will con-
tinue to do so. The North-China
Daily News has not. Its editorial
Monday was only the latest of such
violations, each calculated to arouse
national ill-feeling.

What motives actuate the North-
China Daily News, what interests it
represents, what objects it hopes to
achieve this paper of course cannot
say. It does express confidence,
however, in the belief that the North-
China Daily News does not represent
the British authorities or the British
community. If that assumption is
accurate it is regrettable that the
organ of the British community is
not edited with more discretion and
a higher sense of fair play.

There are no fundamental reasons
for any real differences over the pre-
sent situation or for any disturbance
of existing harmony if only tact be
used and tempers kept for two or
three more days.

Topics In Brief

Colonel House is one delegate the
Versailles Conference will never grow
tired listening to.—Arkansas Gazette.

The Siberian railroad is losing only
\$40,000,000 a month, but it may catch
up with our speed, some day.—New
York Evening Sun.

The ex-Kaiser's sudden devotion to
literary pursuits looks suspiciously like
a belated attempt to write his wrongs.
—Manila Bulletin.

Several bars will be added to the
music of the world when our mahog-
any of the tap-rooms is sawed into
piano legs.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The trouble with the Irish question
is that too many of the Irish people
want what too many of the Irish
people don't want.—Detroit Free
Press.

These reports that the Prussian chil-
dren are cheering for the Allied troops
make it look as though those Ger-
mans were trying to kid us along a
little.—Manila Republic.

Pershing's drastic orders against the
Yanks fighting with German women
are going to give his Presidential boom
a big impetus in the suffrage States.
—Arkansas Gazette.

Famine In Near East

By Marion Sydney

It has been the history of all time
that war brings in its wake suffering,
famine and disease. This war is no
exception. Europe has known de-
molition and is now facing a long
period of reconstruction and re-
habilitation. An epidemic no severe
as to be almost a plague has scourged
its way around practically the entire
world.

But nowhere has the gaunt hand of
famine been felt nor the actual
physical suffering been endured that
is now the fate of the peoples of the
Near East. The cry of hunger, even
to actual starvation, recently raised
by the peoples of Persia, Mesopo-
tamia, Asia Minor, Armenia and
Syria, has been heard by America and
immediate relief is being sent out to
them.

As always, the American Red
Cross stands ready to do her part in
alleviating human suffering the
world over. There, now are some
four million destitute persons in
Western Asia whose very serious
plight has been testified to by former
ambassadors, consular agents and
missionaries who have been living in
the empire since the beginning of
the war.

Dr. John Finley, who had but re-
cently returned from his work in
Palestine, has now been appointed
Red Cross Commissioner for the Near
East including Egypt, Palestine, Syria
and Asia Minor. With a unit num-
bering some seventy persons, Dr.
Finley sailed December 26 to make a
complete survey of conditions and to
take immediate measures for relief.

The civilian work of the Red Cross
in these countries so far has been the
feeding and caring of the refugees
but now effort will be made to bring
back those who were deported during
the war, to their former homes and
carry on the tremendous work of re-
habilitation.

An American Committee for
Armenian and Syrian Relief is now
soliciting funds for the carrying on
of this work; for since there are no
responsible Governments with which
to deal, the relief work must be car-
ried on by private philanthropy.
Already the American Red Cross has
contributed to this fund a total of
\$2,900,000 and only recently an addi-
tional appropriation of \$600,000 was
made.

Word comes that the need is desper-
ate and that these people are
facing actual starvation. To carry
them through to the next harvest,
1,400,000 tons of food will be re-
quired. President Wilson has cabled
to urge the American people to give
generously as the need is great.

In accordance with plans now be-
ing made, an American Relief Ex-
pedition will sail about the middle of
January carrying physicians, nurses
and supplies, agricultural experts and
modern farm implements. A 7,000
ton transport has been loaned by the
United States Government for this
purpose. Motor trucks will be taken
over in large numbers to help in the
distribution of food. One of the
chief causes of conditions there is
the lack of transportation, especially in
Persia, where there are but 80 miles
of railway to cover an area of 628,000
square miles.

All measures for clothing and feed-
ing these stricken populations will be
carried out under the guidance of
Mr. Hoover, the newly appointed head
of the Inter-Allied World Relief
Organization. But the American
Red Cross will supplement in every
possible way, both in appropriations
and personal service, the work to be
attempted in the Near East by the
various relief agencies. That the
need is both urgent and genuine is
shown by the following cable from
Mr. Hoover: "There is probably no
greater suffering today than among
the persecuted peoples of Asia
Minor."

A Switch In Time

There is a similarity, a too-muchness
in all Germans.—Coleridge, "Table-
Talk."

There's still too much too-muchness,
Assertive such-as-suchness,
Complacent over-Dutchness

In German thought and act:
Both root and branch need thinning.
Pismarekian disciplining—

If left to think they're winning.

They will have won in fact!

They must be taught the blunder
Of legalising plunder.

And should be taught it under
The victims whom they robbed.

What is there harsh or spiteful
In yielding to the rightful

The taming of the rightful
Who struck them when they sobbed?

Why should we give a button
That wolf should lack his mutton?

It's only fair a glutton
Should tighten up his belt.

Have done with mush and twaddle:
No conscience-stricken model

Strayer for saints to coddle.

This shark of Lys and Scheidt!

RICHARD BUTLER GLAENZER.

Germany And British Sea Power

(British Press Service)

It may be said with exact and
literal truth that had it not been
for the British navy, and for the
British mercantile marine, the war
could not have lasted six months,
and that the liberties of Europe
would have been completely and
finally destroyed. To grasp this
truth firmly is a matter of the utmost
importance, for, unless we do so,
we shall not only be unjust to the
men of the navy and of the mer-
cantile marine, but we shall have
neglected also some of the greatest
problems of the future in the re-
construction of the world.

Let us consider first, for a mo-
ment, the work of the navy. Few
men realise yet what that work has
been. The toll has been incalculable.
The men kept for four long years
a sleepless vigil. Perhaps one week
ashore was all the leave they could
look forward to during a whole year.
Thirsting for battle, the monotony
of the life was a far more awful
thing to face than any danger. Yet
they never murmured. With infinite
patience they carried on their work
in silence, and remained, both offi-
cers and men, cheerful, courageous,
and chivalrous until the end.

What has this work been? His-
tory sometimes repeats itself, and to
the work of the men of the British
navy today may be applied with
precise exactitude the words of Ad-
miral Mahan in regard to the men
of a hundred years ago. In the
period between Trafalgar and Water-
loo.

"There went on unceasingly that
noiseless pressure... whose
silence, when once noticed, becomes
to the observer the most striking
and awful mark of the working of
sea power."

Another American, Admiral Sims,
speaking today, uses very similar
words to those of his predecessor.
"The world," he said, "is now wit-
nessing one of the most impressive
exhibitions of sea power that history
has ever afforded."

There is much yet to realise, but
the main truths are plainly visible.
The British navy held and kept
supremacy on all seas, and used that
supremacy, as it has always been
used, for the common benefit. It is
not generally known that during the
war the navy escorted on the sea
twenty-two million British and Allied
combatants with a total loss from
all causes of under 5,000 men. This
alone made possible the victories of
the Allied armies in all parts of the
world. Again, the trade routes of
the world have been kept open for
all the Allies, and shut to the enemy.
The result of this is plain. As Sir
Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the
Admiralty, said on November 9, in
speaking of the work of the navy:
"Why is the enemy asking for peace
today? You have only to look at
the wireless messages sent out by
the enemy countries to see that in
every case it is because of the
blockade."

With regard to the future, the
words of Admiral Sir Percy Scott
may well be pondered. Writing for
the Pall Mall Gazette of November
12, he says:

"The war has virtually been won
by the British navy. So long as it
retained supremacy on the seas, de-
feat was impossible. Great
Britain, therefore, cast her lot
to any arrangement, whether pro-
posed by a League of Nations or any
other representative or international
organisation, which would involve
such a reduction of her navy, such
a curtailment of its power, as would
mean her relinquishing the control
and command of the seas. Her
supremacy is vital to herself; it is
vital to the Empire; it might hap-
pen in years to come that it would
again be vital to the security of the
world."

But while the silent work of the
navy is now beginning to be ap-
preciated, though it will be long be-
fore the story is fully told—the work
of the British mercantile marine is
almost wholly unknown. Yet there
can be no doubt that the British mer-
cantile marine has been one of the
most decisive factors in bringing the
war to a successful conclusion. These
men, together with the navy, broke
the menace of the submarine, and
no class of men, either on sea or
land, can claim a greater share in
the final victory. The courage of
the merchant seamen never failed.
It is a fact that not a single ship
was refused to sail from these
shores even in the darkest time of
peril. The losses were frightful, but
the men were splendid. They perished
in thousands but the survivors
faced the fate of their fellows un-
dismayed.

One thing, moreover, has not yet
been adequately realised. Much of
the result is undoubtedly due, not
merely to the individual courage
of the men, but to the fact
that they were organised in a very
powerful trade union of over 100,000
men. They were not a dis-
organised rabble of individuals, ac-
cording to each port who should sail
and who should not. Had it been
so, the war might have been lost.
The men might have become victims
either of personal fears or of polit-
ical intrigue. Organised, however,
before the war in a powerful
union, accustomed to discipline, and
possessing capable and trusted lead-

ers of the purest patriotism, the men
acted as one body, not merely with
great individual courage, but with a
deep sense of corporate and national
responsibility.

This union—the National Sailors'
and Firemen's Union as it is called
—is well known throughout the
world. Long before the war, it did
a great work in improving the con-
ditions of the men of the mercantile
marine. Today the nation itself
owes it, for its work in enabling the
men to present a solid front to the
enemy, a great debt of gratitude.

But there is more to tell. It is
highly interesting to note that this
union, under its General President,
Mr. Havelock Wilson, has developed,
owing to the circumstances of the
war, from a purely economic or-
ganisation into a political force of
the first magnitude. The Germans
themselves effected the change. No-
thing, not even the murder of Nurse
Cavell, roused keener indignation
throughout this country than the
murder of Captain Fryatt, shot in
cold blood, the hero of the mer-
chant navy, and the murder of
15,000 British seamen on the high
seas, whose death agonies were often
mocked at by the Germans, has
roused among their comrades such
an intensity of anger and of pity that
it may be said with truth that Bri-
tish seamen form today one of the
strongest anti-German forces in the
world. Thanks to the Germans,
there is not a Bolshevik or pacifist
among them, and in each British
seaman today there breathes a spirit
equal in its sternness and resolution
to that of Clemenceau. Their leader,
Mr. Havelock Wilson is today, with-
out any doubt, one of the most
powerful and popular men in this
country. Elected at Derby as a
member of the Parliamentary Com-
mittee of the Trade Union Congress,
he was last week elected, unopposed,
a member of Parliament. Everyone
knows how Mr. Havelock Wilson and
his union prevented Mr. Ramsay
Macdonald from leaving these shores
to consult with Socialists at Stock-
holm. At a word from Mr. Havelock
Wilson all the sailors of Great
Britain refused absolutely to carry
him on any British ship. But Mr.
Havelock Wilson has done, and is
doing more. He has conducted a
campaign throughout the length and
breadth of England, which has met
with an extraordinary success. It is
well known that before the war there
were a considerable number of Ger-
man officers and seamen sailing on
British ships. That will assuredly
never occur again within this gen-
eration. But Mr. Wilson goes fur-
ther. He proposes not only to boy-
cott all Germans, but all German
products for a long period after the
war, and demands that punishment
shall be meted out for the deliberate
murder of 15,000 sailors and non-
combatants. This movement is not
confined to England. Among French
seamen also Mr. Havelock Wilson is
well known, and he has recently ad-
dressed great meetings both in Paris
and Havre, which have supported
with enthusiasm his campaign.
French seamen—Italians also—have
tasted of German brutality, and the
losses of neutrals, especially of Nor-
way, are well known.

It is essential to bear all these
facts in mind, not only in mere
justice to the men of the navy and
of the mercantile marine, but non-
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tasted of German brutality, and the
losses of neutrals, especially of Nor-
way, are well known.

If we grasp this truth, we shall
understand much alike in the past,
present and future of Great Bri-
tain. We shall understand the deep
indignation roused throughout the
country by the execution of Captain
Fryatt and by the murder of 15,000
British seamen. We shall under-
stand the amazing success of the
campaign for punishment and re-
paration carried on today on behalf
of the sailors by Mr. Havelock Wil-
son. We shall, lastly, be in a position
to understand the political and
economic problems which await
Great Britain in the future. Her
ancient and traditional love for the
sea and her navy is not dead.
The war has but deepened and in-
creased it.

But how Great Britain intends to
deal with the problems of the future,
how far the Government will con-
tinue to exercise a control over ship-
ping, what will be the relations be-
tween the Government, the ship-
owners, and the men, in the work
of reconstruction, must form the
subject of another article.

Birth Control In China

The Canton Times writes as fol-
lows on a daring subject in China:
A man recently offered to place his
two daughters in our custody pro-
vided we would undertake their sup-
port and education until they at-
tained a marriageable age when we
were to receive compensation from
the amount of their marriage
dowries. This gentleman, like the
old woman who lived in a shoe, has
so many children he didn't know
what to do. The number of such
fathers in China is legion. Having
our own quiver full of arrows, we
were obliged to decline this added
responsibility. This is not the first
time men have sought support for
children they were unable to prop-
erly support. The incident lead us to
meditate upon the duties of parent-
hood.

On the same evening, while cas-
ually looking over a New York news-
paper, we came across an item which
stated that certain philanthropists
of that city were making an organised
effort to spread a knowledge of birth
control among the poorer classes
living in the congested section of
the city known as the East Side.
This birth control propaganda had
aroused the antagonism and opposi-
tion of several religious sects. Some
maintain that such teachings violate
the principles of religion and moral-
ity. They assert that all life comes
from God and He provides with each
new life which comes into the world,
the necessities for its sustenance.
This may be theoretically true; but
let us descend to particulars.

We have read somewhere a "Bill
of Rights for Childhood." These
so-called inalienable rights were: To
be born right; To be loved; To have
his or her individuality respected;
To be trained wisely in body, mind
and spirit; To be protected from evil
persons and influences; To have a
fair chance in life. It is undeniable
that these inalienable rights of the
child are violated in millions of in-
stances, in Chinese homes, solely be-
cause of the abject poverty of the
parents.

The late Col. Roosevelt preached
against "race suicide" and sharply
criticised the wealthy classes of
America and the people of France
because of their selfish methods of
avoiding the responsibilities of pro-
pagating their race. We wonder
what his message would have been
to the masses of China.

When a man lives beyond his in-
come, we say he is doing himself and
society an injury. The man who
recklessly brings into the world a
number of human lives which he is
unable to nourish, protect, or ade-
quately support, must be considered
even more guilty of working an in-
jury to society. The average family
among the poorer Chinese is much
larger than the earning ability of the
parents. The children of these
families, under-nourished, ignorant,
and uncared for, help to swell the
numbers of our criminal and vicious
classes. Deprived of their inalien-
able rights from infancy, they reluc-
tantly wage a losing warfare against
society, or join the ranks of the de-
linquents, dependents or defectives,
for which charity must provide,
generosity and, garnish it as you may,
the unpalatable truth, is that what
is generally conceived to be a bless-
ing often proves a curse.

A man who would dare advocate
birth control in China, would be
taking his life in his hands. Ance-
tor worship and the traditions hand-
ed down from time immemorial lead
the Chinese to regard the man with
many offspring as the object of
Heaven's special favor. We have no
desire for this, or any other kind of
martyrdom but we venture to say
that he, who would teach the masses
the secret of confining their number
of offspring within reasonable limits,
would be second in greatness to the
man who would lift the masses to
that position of economic indepen-
dence where they may amply provide
for the physical, mental, moral and
spiritual welfare of every child
brought into the world.

A Preference

By Clinton Scollard

But yesterday I met a man
Who to the lexicon was brother:
In dipping dactyls he could scan
Theoretically, or any other.

He could discourse upon earth's crust,
Or on what made the dodo famous;
Than such a dreary dry-as-dust
I'd rather be an ignoramus!

He knew by rote cash, church in Rome,
And he could diagnose conceptions;
He could translate a Chinese tone
Or strange Assyrian inscriptions.

He could dilate on surds or tracts,
Or legends from the land of Shamus;
Than such a facile fund of facts
I'd rather be an ignoramus!

Clearly could he elucidate
The manners of the men of Media;
All myths and marvels he could state—
A peripatetic encyclopedia!

He was authority on war,
Could show how the covenants might
claim us;
Than such a knowledge-reservoir
I'd rather be an ignoramus!

He'd prate on Peary and the pole,
Then nimbly leap to the equator;
He'd solve the soul and "over-soul,"
Was intimate with the Creator!

Oh, to be learned in legal lore,
One hour, and issue a mandamus!
I'd risk the world of one more bore,
Then rest content, an ignoramus!

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

A Scrap Of Ribbon

SNAKE CHARMERS AND THEIR WAYS

A method by which snake charmers dupe ignorant people in India is thus described: One of them puts a harmless snake, in a stupefied condition, into a house, and his companion then tells the women of the house that he has noticed a poisonous snake there. The people are alarmed and offer a reward to the snake charmer to remove the snake. He declares it to be a deadly poisonous one, and asks a good sum of money for the exploit which, he says, may cost him his life. The reward is fixed and the money paid. The snake charmer, wearing only a loin cloth, commences to play on his bagpipe. The snake, previously rendered harmless, crawls into the middle of the room, and the snake charmer in catching it says that he has been bitten, and falls senseless. His companion comes forward and puts a snake stone on an incision previously made for the purpose on the man's finger. The snake charmer at once recovers and gets up. His audience are much astonished and give a big present to the cured snake charmer, who departs with the snake and the profit he has made.

The Transparent Fish

Not many have seen the very beautiful and somewhat mysterious fish, the vendace, found only in the Castle and Mill Lochs at Lochmaben, Scotland. Stoddard made one unsuccessful journey after another until he saw about sixty specimens, several of them exceeding eight inches in length, taken on August 5, 1882, by members of the Vendace Club, defunct fifty-five years ago. Probably the difficulty in catching vendace may account for the remarkable omission in ichthyological works of any mention of them. The vendace is a fish which one may see the brain when the fish has newly left the water. Vendace will not take fly or bait, and their stomachs, like those of salmon killed in the river, seldom contain anything. Few have been taken in recent years, but the natives say that they have lost the art of catching them, and believe that these delicate fish, in which they take no little pride, are not fewer in number than they have ever been.

The origin and distribution of these vendace form a nest of puzzles. There are legends that Robert the Bruce, or a James, or a monk, introduced them, or that Queen Mary brought them from France; but this species does not occur on the Continent and is peculiar to Lochmaben. One or two have been seen in the River Achan, and some taken to Lochmaben were never heard of again; but a famous angler has told me, writes a correspondent of the Scotsman, that they are in Linlithgow Loch, which, if true, would tend to confirm the story that their introduction is due to Mary Queen of Scots.

It was Sir William Jardine who first declared Lochmaben vendace a distinct species, and it received its scientific name, Coregonus vendace, from the distinguished naturalist, Sir John Richardson, son of a Provost of Dumfries; but what the root word of vendace is it is hard to tell.

The Girl With The Torch

I waved her goodbye when I steamed down the bay
And out in the fog that was heavy and gray.
Red battlefields waited the end of the trip,
And danger attended the path of the ship.
The khaki I wore was still new to my back,
I had barely got used to a rifle's sharp crack.
My comrades had sweethearts in plenty, but I,
Had none but the girl I was bidding goodbye.

I am speeding today up the same busy bay
With New York right ahead of us, noisy and gay.
I am blowing a kiss to the same strapping girl
Who lighted me forth to the battle's wild whirl.
The girl with the torch and her feet in the foam,
The first one to welcome the soldier boy home;
The glorious girl whom we fought for in France
When we halted forever the Prussian advance.

As our forefathers carried the fire, behold!
From the hearth of a neighbor to winters of old,
So we carried the flame from her torch o'er the wave
And bore it knee deep in the blood of the brave.
To kindle new fires on new altars to be
The beacons of nations we helped to set free.
Miss Liberty hail! and oh! how do you do?
Not a girl in the world stands comparing with you.

MINNA IRVING.

The Unlucky Johns

(From the London Daily Chronicle)
Of all names John has the reputation of being the most unhappy with royalty. We remember that when John Stewart ascended the throne of Scotland he changed his name to Robert, but even this did not avert the calamities that overwhelmed him. Of the Popes named John only the nonentities escaped disaster. The record of John, the English king, we all know. John I. of France reigned only a few days and John II., having lost the battle of Poitiers, died a captive in London. And thus through the past centuries of history we see the melancholy processions of Johns dogged by disaster and misfortune, in Constantinople, in Sweden, in Bohemia. The two exceptions in the tragic gallery are John of Portugal and John Sobieski.

The Important Sumac

Nature has produced nothing more glorious than our autumnal sumac, and yet, belying a common superstition that beauty is a bar to usefulness, the plant is so astonishingly diverse in its uses that we well may say with the Indians: "It is our friend." For centuries the red map took from this lively shrub his medicines and his colors, and his weapons even, and yet the white man has been singularly obtuse to utilizing the many qualities of this growth which runs riot on so much of our waste land. However, old Mars has done sumac a good turn, and the United States Government has awakened to its uses. What is more, in awakening Uncle Sam has found in this product a possible use for many thousands of acres of our cut-over pine lands in the South, where the sumac flourishes quite unasked and offers a harvest that promises fine financial returns.

It is chiefly as a tanning and dyeing material that sumac is known to the trade and, in spite of the native abundance of the substance in our uncultivated areas, the years before the war we were importing 10,000,000 pounds annually from Sicily. In 1917, in spite of tonnage shortage an even larger amount was brought to this country from the Italian fields at a price that had risen to \$100 per ton. This was double the price paid for domestic sumac, although the Government experts claim it is only a matter of a difference in the method of curing that renders our home-grown plant less desirable as a tanning material.

It appears that the special virtue possessed by the sumac tanstuff is that it produces a beautiful white and pale-toned leather of splendid permanency, especially suited to book binding, glove kid, etc., and that, added to other tanning materials, it lightens and clears the colors. In its efforts to further all possible home industries the Department of Agriculture is now giving serious study to sumac growing and is calling upon the farmer to secure advice from the State experiment stations as to methods of handling. Although its tanning properties at present overshadow in importance sumac's other qualities, it is most interesting to note some of its various uses, present and past, native and foreign. As a dyestuff the sumac berries give a cooling drink, red—the same, by the way, that we all admire so much in the painted drupelets of the Autumn woods when the gorgeous clusters hang among leaves of purest Indian yellow. The wood itself, as a dye material, gives that very yellow by other treatment, beautiful blacks, browns, and greens.

By the American Indians the sumac leaf was frequently mixed with tobacco, whether as a desirable flavoring or as a profiteering adulterant we do not know. To the same natives the acid berries gave a cooling drink, and as a remedy for rheumatism, and as a febrifuge, the plant was widely recognized by natives and early settlers alike. Furthermore, the Indians found in the fiber of the sumac, next to the willow, the most useful material for basket weaving, and even with the finest of its threads wove a serviceable cloth. In fact, so vital to them was the sumac that it took on a certain supernatural value and, like the willow wand, the sumac branch was used in scattering water in certain of their religious ceremonies.

So much for the American use of the plant, but it has been correspondingly recognized in Europe and Asia. The Turks and Persians made from its berries a condiment, and from their own variety, known as the varnish tree, the Chinese drew the substance from which their beautiful lacquers are made.

Finally, there are certain varieties that are richly scented like honey and that offer a Lucullan feast for the bees.

So this is the plant which, all unencouraged, grows volunteer upon our Southern cut-over lands!—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Hints For The Household

Olive oil is a good dressing for patent leather.
Hot vinegar will remove paint marks from glass.
Vinegar and water will remove the taint from meat.
Dry mustard rubbed on the hands removes all smell of fish.
Olive oil rubbed into the scalp is an excellent hair tonic.
Cayenne pepper should be used sparingly, as it affects the liver.
Mustard and water is a quick and easy emetic in cases of poisoning.
Mustard poultices will not blister if mixed with the white of an egg.

A teaspoonful of salad oil will stop a throat tickling cough at night.
To get the real, full flavor of mustard, it should be mixed with salad oil only.

Vinegar, if rubbed first on discolored steel work, insures a quick and easy polish.
A tablespoonful of vinegar added to a warm bath removes all fatigue from the muscles.

Vinegar and stale bread applied as a poultice nightly to a corn for a week will cure it.
Vinegar, diluted, rubbed on furniture before cleaning, makes a brilliant and non-markable polish.
A dessert spoonful of olive oil thrice daily stops indigestion, and is the best natural fattener for the thin.

The Modern Method

Mr. Patterson called upon an acquaintance and found that the latter's ten-year-old son had developed a face that was considerably too large for him. "So Willie has the mumps," remarked the caller, with a critical glance at the victim. "What are you doing for him?" "We sent for the doctor," answered the mother. "That's the medicine he left on the table yonder." "How times have changed!" remarked Mrs. Patterson. "When I was a little girl we used to treat mumps by taking a strip of salt pork, plentifully sprinkled with salt and pepper, and binding it around the throat." "Yes, we thought of that, but at the present price of pork we decided it would be cheaper to get a doctor!"

eral took from his coat the scarlet ribbon of the Legion of Honor and pinned it on the tunic of a British private. Marie-Claire heard the big man beside her catch his breath. "I'd give my life-blood for such a bit of ribbon," he said. Marie-Claire looked at him. There was light like a glare on his face and a bayonet-flash in his eyes. In that moment, Marie-Claire was glad, for she had read his heart's desire.

At the Marne, she lost him. Then, a comrade straggling into the village where she had taken refuge, and told her the last of him. No line, no cross, above him. No scarlet symbol for him. His only glory that was the Marne.

Two years later. After Verdun. A Belgian nurse stands before a General at the prize d'armes and receives, along with the salute, a red ribbon for her wearing. She hears of her devotion and daring in the dark days at Verdun, from the General's lips. For the words that he sends she substituted others.

An English breakfast table. A foreign letter. The white-haired mother opens the letter and first curiously takes out of the tissue-paper a bit of scarlet ribbon with a cross attached. Wondering, she reads: "I want you to know, this is not mine, but his. This ribbon is his life-blood. My life is only his monument."

The Gorilla's Thumb

The gorilla and chimpanzee which belong to the higher order of apes, although having many points of resemblance to man, cannot twiddle their thumbs. In the gorilla the thumb is short and does not reach much beyond the bottom of the first joint of the forefinger. It is very much restricted in its movements, and the animal can neither twiddle its thumbs nor turn them round so that the tips describe a circle. There are the same number of bones in the hand of the gorilla as in the hand of a man, but the thumbs of the monkey have no separate flexor, or bending, muscle. This is why a monkey always keeps its thumb on the same side as the fingers and never bends it round any object that may be grasped.

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OFFICIAL REPORT FAVORS JAPANESE

Will State That They Assimilate
As Americans As Readily As
Other Nations

EXPERIENCE OF HAWAII

Annual Report Of U.S. Commissioner Of Education Will Contain This Statement

Tokio, March 28.—When the next report of the United States Commissioner of Education, Mr. P. P. Claxton, is issued, which will be in the near future, it will contain a report that the educational authorities of the territory of Hawaii have reached the conclusion that the Japanese are as easily assimilable as material for American citizenship as are the children of any other nationality.

The report of Commissioner Claxton, which is issued annually, contains special reports from the educational heads of the departments in Hawaii and the Philippines. The report from Hawaii was sent to Washington some months ago by Mr. Henry W. Kinney, then Superintendent of Public Instruction of Hawaii, who arrived in Tokyo a few days ago to take a position on the staff of The Japan Advertiser.

Mr. Kinney states that he cannot give out the text of his report before the same has been published officially by the Washington authorities. He has, however, made a very strong feature of the work which is done by the educational authorities in Hawaii on the subject of educating the Japanese there, as these comprise over forty percent of the total school population of the islands.

"In view of the fact that the question of the admission of Japanese to citizenship in the United States is one of constantly growing importance, I thought it well to point out to the authorities in Washington the result of the experience of Hawaii with its Japanese," said Mr. Kinney, "particularly since there is no place in the world where we are in a better position to speak than in Hawaii. The Japanese are, as are all children in the islands, compelled to attend the schools where English is the medium of instruction, and they have, as a matter of fact, been eager to avail themselves of this. Even if such education were not compulsory, they would practically all attend these schools, anyway. They make excellent scholars, assimilate American ideas very readily, and when they leave school, they very generally use English in preference to Japanese, at least those who have completed their education through the eight grades of the primary and grammar school, and, with the prosperity which the recent rise in the price of sugar has brought, the number of children doing so is rapidly increasing."

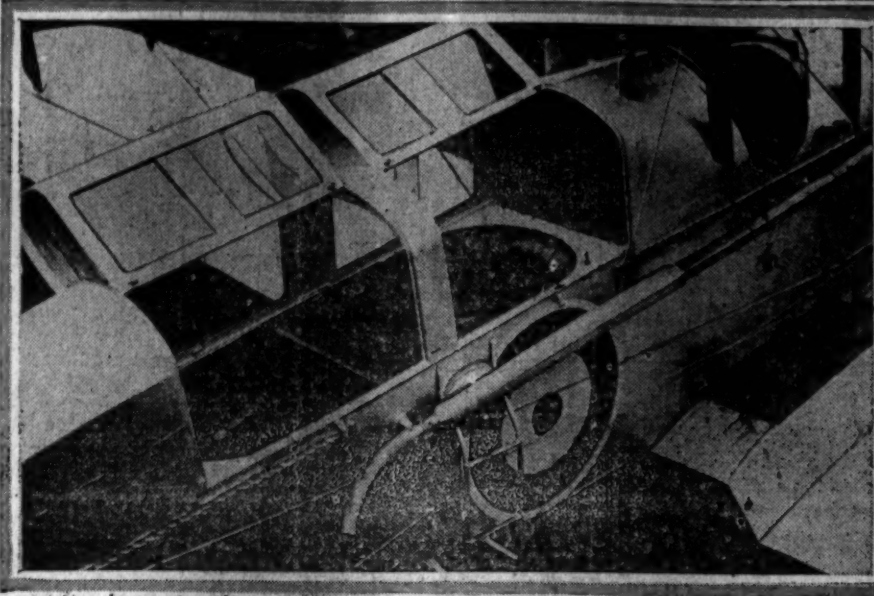
Matter Before Legislature

The Hawaiian legislature, which is now in session, has created a great deal of uneasiness on the part of the Japanese population in the islands through the introduction of a bill which takes up the subject of the Japanese language schools. Throughout the islands there are a great number of these, practically every Japanese child attending such, in addition to his attendance in the public schools. These schools are all conducted by private individuals or organizations, the religious or educational being in charge of most of them. The parents pay a small fee for such instruction. The bill which has been introduced, proposes to compel all the teachers of these schools to understand, read and write English, as well as to show familiarity with American institutions and the form of Government. As most of the Japanese teachers are unable to meet such a requirement the enforcement of such a law would mean the virtual abolishment of these schools were it to become effective immediately, and the Japanese teachers and the Japanese population have become very uneasy.

"When I left Hawaii a couple of weeks ago, the situation had become quite tense," said Mr. Kinney. "The Japanese felt that the bill, in the form in which it had been originally proposed, would be unfair to them, and, as a matter of fact, there was considerable justice in their claim. Just before leaving, I sent a report on behalf of the Department of Public Instruction to the legislature, in which I outlined the attitude of the department, and my successor, Mr. Vaughan McCaughey, has publicly announced that he will follow the policy thus outlined."

"In this report it was pointed out that the origin of this agitation was Japanese. It began, as a religious controversy, the head of one of the leading religious organizations involved, a Japanese gentleman, having been very loud in his claims that the non-American in their attitude and that they were hampering the Americanization of the children who attended them. As a result, more or less direct, of this, the legislation referred to came forth, although the

The Cockpit Of Lloyd George's Plane De Luxe



LLOYD GEORGE'S AIR VEHICULE.

Count on David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, to keep abreast of the times. Witness the Premier's latest enterprise of adopting the new aerial express service between London and Paris as a time-saver in making trips to and from the English capital to the Peace Conference. The aeroplane is finely upholstered and equipped with wind shields. The Premier used the plane frequently in flights from Paris to London during the strikes there.

leaders of the schools accused stated categorically that the charges were without foundation.

Japanese Eager To Co-operate

"As a matter of fact, the Japanese school men have for some time been very ready, even eager, to co-operate with the Hawaiian educational authorities and have always been ready to carry out such suggestions as were made to them. One of these, for instance, resulted in the revision, some years ago, of the text books used in the primary schools; matter which had particular reference to Japanese institutions being abolished, and material more pertinent to Hawaii being substituted therefor."

"As head of the Department of Public Instruction I took up the question of the bill with the Japanese Government representative and with the leading school men, and came to the conclusion, with them, that the bill could be made satisfactory to all concerned if it granted a reasonable time in which to allow the Japanese teachers to meet the demands thereof, provided the same were not too stringent. At the same time I communicated with the principal men behind the bill, and they agreed that they would be willing to accept such an amendment. While the matter appeared thus to be on the way to a peaceable understanding, which would be satisfactory to all concerned, still another Japanese school bill appeared, which further complicated the issue, as it was claimed by the Japanese school men that it would be too stringent in its requirements. It was expected, when I left Hawaii, that the original bill would be introduced, and that it might be amended, as I had proposed, but I have had no news as to what has happened since then."

Training For Athletic Meet

Three beautiful challenge cups and several other handsome prizes, have been offered by local sportsmen to be awarded to the successful competitors in the athletic sports to be held by the Shanghai Harriers' Club on May 2. Many contestants are now in training for the meet and a strong sub-committee formed of leading sportsmen is formulating plans to make the affair a record event. The prizes are on exhibition at Luen Woo's window on Nanking Road.

Doctors Are Chosen To Go On Antiochus

(Continued from Page 1)
any consideration "after such treatment."

Toorina went to Mr. R. MacDonald, Assistant Superintendent of the Specials, later to Mr. A. L. Anderson, then to the guard house with two huskies from "A" Company. British, detailed to look after him. He was later released and sent aboard. The papers will be carefully examined and if authorities so decide, they will be returned.

Felix Baude of Mixed Court fame came to the wharf from the West Hongkong police station escorted by two policemen. When he was searched, several packets of opium were found in his pockets. The drug was confiscated.

The departing enemy subjects display little faith in the present German Government if the currency carried is any criterion. But one out of 25 carried marks. The deportees either had United States currency or sterling notes.

Few were enthusiastic about the trip. Several women wanted to argue reasons for repatriation with Special Constables but the Specials would not comment. One man told a volunteer that the repatriation was a futile measure. He insisted that he would return to China inside of six months and said that he would never go to Germany from Rotterdam.

Embarkation starts at eight o'clock this morning. Some of the remaining 40 will not be sent aboard until a little before noon.

The Antiochus will clear the Customs this afternoon and will probably sail for Rotterdam at day-break tomorrow.

Another Dies On Atrous
A German aboard the Atrous died at Singapore March 28, according to Hongkong papers. The Nore, Novara and Atrous were in quarantine at Singapore and the Atrous remained when the others left there on March 26.

Trap Shots To Discuss Revival Of Shooting

The revival of clay pigeon shooting, abandoned during the war, will be the topic of discussion on a meeting to be held at the Shanghai Club tomorrow at 5:15 p.m. which members of the Shanghai Gun Club and Clay Pigeon Club are requested to attend.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Taylor, Messrs. H. I. Bronados, E. H. Neave.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Oni Maru for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Turner, Messrs. M. Kirkens, S. Imamura, H. Komada, K. Tenda, K. Yasuho, M. Owada, Y. Nakamichi, M. Jo, W. F. Rankin, T. Takaradsuma, N. Neave, Miss Fanny Nikles.

Graduate Univ. of Cal.,
U.S.A.

Dr. Thos. Donohoe
PAINLESS DENTIST

Tel. Central 2743

83 SZECHUEN ROAD



SPECIALIST

Crown, Bridge and Plate Replacements; Painless Extractions; and Oral Diseases

Consultation Hours

9 to 12—1 to 6

Lenin Admits Russia Is Near Starvation

(Continued from Page 1)
Britain, was assisting. British officers had succeeded in transporting over the whole 5,000 miles of the Siberian railway and supplying Admiral Koltchak's troops with a very large number of rifles and other weapons and also guns and munitions. It was intended to continue this support and to send technical instructors and experts.

American Engineer Troops Arrive In North Russia

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, March 31. (Received at French Wireless Station).—The War Department announced the arrival on March 25 of 187 engineer troops at Murmansk to reinforce the American expedition in North Russia. The special task of these men will be to improve the lines of communication to the coast and pave the way for safe withdrawal.

Wherever You Go— Go on Goodyear Tyres

Goodyear Tyres outwear, outdistance and outeconomize most others.

They have unusual inherent resiliency, strength and durability.

They are made to satisfy and protect users—not to be sold at a low competitive price.

Undoubtedly they are the most efficient tyres known for delivering long mileage at low ultimate cost, however, and that is what counts.

We recommend that you fit the famous All-Weather Tread "Goodyears" to your car and watch results.

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FOR CHINA

GASTON, WILLIAMS
& WIGMORE

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'Phone, Central 608

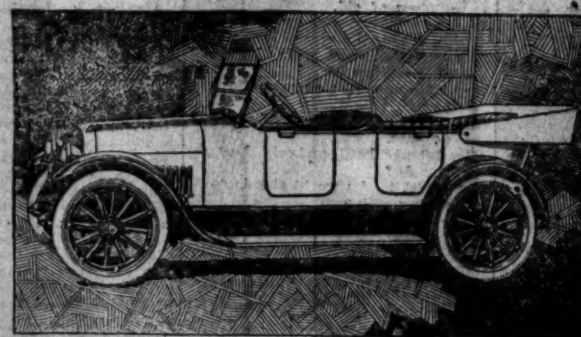
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sub-agent

Fei Lung Garage

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The New
LIGHT FOUR

—the low-priced
QUALITY CAR

It is distinguished from the ordinary low-priced car by many features. Note how the metal of the bodies, for example, is built over hard-wood frames. Yet the car is so well designed and made of such excellent material that it is very light—it is perfectly balanced with consequently low gasoline and tire expense.

Beautiful in design

Thoroughly modern

Mechanically right

Then the soft, flexible application of power, through flexible couplings and intermediate transmission, means everything in easy riding. Examine the construction and note how scientifically this is obtained. The balanced weight, silent gear-shift, short turning-radius and irreversible steering gear, result in exceptionally easy driving, as well; ideal for the owner-driver because of its convenience and accessibility.

ECONOMICAL to buy and maintain, BIG ENOUGH for the whole family, AMPLY POWERFUL, thoroughly up-to-date
... DESIRABLE FROM EVERY ANGLE ...

For particulars and demonstrations, apply to the

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD.

West 1213

Garage Telephones:

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The only milk for use in
sickness and convalescence.

Sterilized already for
drinking.



All Stores sell it.



Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be prepaid
2 cents a word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

Replies must be
called for

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1919

The International Recreation Club

REMINDER

THE DERBY CUP

The above Entry closes on Saturday, 5th April, 1919, at 7 p.m., at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

By Order,

Y. S. DAY,

Secretary.

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

50th MEETING.

5th April, 1919.

(SATURDAY)

1st Saddle Race at 1.30 p.m. sharp

ENTRANCE TICKETS:—\$1.00

each obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—12.25 p.m.

1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,

Y. S. DAY,

Secretary.

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1919.

The Entries for the Spring Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 5th April, 1919.

Members leaving entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the box in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

UNION CHURCH LITERARY AND SOCIAL GUILD

Wednesday, 2nd April, 1919

9 p.m.

OPEN MEETING

"With the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia"

by

CAPTAIN HILTNER,

American Red Cross. 21864

Foreign Women's Home

THE ANNUAL LINEN SALE will be held on April 4th from 3 to 7 p.m. by kind permission of Mrs. WALKER at the Deanery, Hankow Road.

Tea

Household and dress linen; Irish embroidered, and plain, linen table cloths, tea-cloths, serviettes, handkerchiefs, etc., also articles made in the Home, and home made sweets will be on sale.

NOTICE

ARTHUR G. BERZIN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

European languages spoken.

45 Boone Road

(corner Quinsan Garden)

21874

Amusement Advertising will be found on

Page 16

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—
That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 3, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. previously, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,

Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,

Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE,

Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,

Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,

Consul-General for the United States of America.

J. H. DE REUS,

Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,

Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,

Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,

In charge of Cuban Consulate.

H. A. WILDEN,

Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,

Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,

Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,

Consul for Spain.

21866

Municipal Notification

No. 2502.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on April 3, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolution I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1918, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1919, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 2,400,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorized to approve and sanction any such extension or extensions of the railway tram system as it may from time to time consider desirable in the public interest and upon such terms and conditions as it may in its discretion think fit, provided that no right in regard to passenger or freight transport shall thereby be created in favour of any person, firm or company of such a character as will preclude this Community from availing itself of or from permitting the introduction of any other form of passenger or freight transport upon any route or routes traversed by the railway tram system.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX, are requested to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on April 2, for due publication.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 29, 1919.

21828

THE FRENCH

and the Italian nations have never looked upon wine as an alcoholic beverage, as we understand it. On the contrary, it is regarded more in the light of a temperance drink, nutrient, invigorating, energy-promoting, and most helpful as an assistant in food digestion. So much is this the case that it is an every-day family food, not only for men and women, but for children down to tender age.

ELEPHANT HEAD CLARET

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Sole Agents.

REMOVAL

The Offices of the undersigned have been removed to No. 26a Canton Road, 2nd Floor.

C. A. MARTINHO-MARQUES & CO.

21854

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes either in Dollars or Tels issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other branches must be presented for payment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Liquidator.

By his Attorney,

A. D. BRENT.

21853

NOTICE

We, the undersigned firm of Chinese, have purchased the Butchery hitherto owned by F. Pasche A 1117-B Broadway. The same will henceforth be carried on under entirely Chinese management and ownership, under the name of the Shanghai Butchery (Kong Kee). We solicit a visit to our establishment, where costs compare favorably with other concerns, and where price lists and passbooks may be obtained.

Shanghai Butchery

(Kong Kee)

21812

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X-Ray and Diathermy.

Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D. (Japanese)

He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.

21 HAINING ROAD
(5th house from North Szechuen Rd.)
SHANGHAI

Tel. North 2279.

21866

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

Dr. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the

Imperial University

at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases

Confinement, Surgery

X-Ray and Diathermy

Examination with Uretroscope

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General Hardware Merchants,
Wholesale and Retail, (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Wire nails and tacks of all sizes,
wire fencing, galvanized and galv-
barbed wire, nail pullers, brass
specialties of every description, rub-
ber heels and boot protectors, etc.

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METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

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THE
"NATIONAL"

(MODEL NO. 3)



is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction with rigid durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters, yet stands only 6 1/2 inches high and weighs a little over 9 lbs. complete. Two colour ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. \$75

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SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add.:
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CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3629

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En

Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21847

TURKISH BATH

and

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment. Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases

1872 Nanking Road

(Opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12, 2-4 except Sunday

Special consideration to men

in uniform

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

21878

BRISTLES

WIDLER & CO.

CHUNGKING

SKINS

Born 1915—Still existing

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold

Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS

COMPANY

No. 8 Klaklang Road

21887 A.3.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-16 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House

5 Quinsan Gardens

Board-Residence

Terms moderate.

Apply MRS. FOLLOCK.

21867

TO LET with board, from 15th, April, large attic flat comprising two comfortable rooms suitable as bedrooms, or sitting room and bedroom. Private bathroom and large landing. Appropriate for two bachelors or married couple. All comforts, telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

21869

TO LET, on Range Road, two furnished rooms. Apply to 41 Range Road.

21802 A.3.

WANTED, two bachelors or married couple to join in comfortable home, large double room and small bedroom, excellent table, garden, tennis, garage. Terms all inclusive and moderate. Free, 15th. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.

21876 A.3.

TO LET, two-roomed apartment, with housekeeping arrangements, for bachelors or couple. Very high-class. Also office. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

21866

ROOM and BOARD, Madame Antoinette, No. 6 Wayside Road.

21807 A.2.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

21872

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed house with attics, Tls. 115, 113, Avenue Road, six-roomed house with closed verandahs, garden and stabling, Tls. 90. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road, Telephone East 24.

21870

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, five-roomed, two baths. 450-E Avenue Joffre, modern six-roomed residence. 20 Yates Road, detached, eight-roomed, tennis, garage, stable, from April 15th. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars, J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

21878

WE have several houses to let, rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125 per month. For particulars, apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

21874

DIXWELL ROAD, furnished house to let, for six months or longer period. Four rooms, large attic, two bathrooms, garden, hot water system; ideal for couple. Apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

21835 A.2.

TO LET, Nos. 14 and 12, Wayside Road. Four-roomed residence, rent Tls. 45. Apply Morgan Koo, Bisset & Co., No. 1 Bund.

21818 A.4.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, export man, thoroughly familiar with Chinese producers; man with executive ability. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.

21877 A.3.

WANTED, a foreigner with knowledge of shipping, wharves and Customs practice. Apply to Box 399, THE CHINA PRESS.

21863

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21867

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21869

SITUATIONS WANTED

A FLUENT English-speaking Chinese offers his services as clerk, interpreter, translator, correspondent, typist or teacher. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.

21890 A.3.

BELGIAN LADY (widow), with knowledge of perfect cooking, seeks position as housekeeper. Apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.

21885 A.2.

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese, with good knowledge of English. Desires position as interpreter or clerk. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

21884 A.3.

AMERICAN (college man), general journalistic experience, knowledge of shorthand, wants position as editor, proof-reader or reporter. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.

21861 A.2.

Exchange and Mort

FOR SALE, very cheap investment property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten foreign residences, three years old, in French-town. All modern improvements. Full price, Tls. 20,000; less than can be produced for now. For further particulars, address to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

SEES HOPE FOR FRANCE, DESPITE DEBT BURDEN

Huge Sums Spent In Country By
American And British Armies
A Counterbalance

'EXPORT' TRADE INTERNAL

And Host Of Sightseers Will Re-
place Khaki-Clad Legions
As These Depart

By Oscar T. Crosby

(Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
and President of the Inter-Allied
Council on Finance.)

Paris, February 17.—With wisdom, courage, and stirring words Premier Clemenceau has called attention to the difficult financial situation of his country. These difficulties have been set forth in the discussions in the French Parliament, particularly the speeches made in December last by M. Ribot and French Finance Minister M. Klotz.

The public debt of France is enormous. It grows day by day, and for some time to come must continue to grow. So it is in the other countries. The war expenses did not end with the armistice, either in France or in any other belligerent country. They will, of course, sharply diminish at a relatively early date, but the large pension list will, to some extent, take the place of the expenditure heretofore made for materials consumed by the combatants.

The French Government has not made an exact budget for 1919, but the Finance Minister has stated that the figures might easily become 300 or 400 percent greater than in 1913. Expressed in the terms of our own money, this money is something like \$3,500,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000, and it must be found in order to cover the contemplated expenditures. About half of this sum is required to pay the interest on the public debt, which now is approximately \$35,000,000,000, of which only \$5,500,000,000 (in round figures) is owned abroad, roughly divided as follows: To Great Britain and the United States, each \$2,500,000,000 the remainder to the other countries.

M. Clemenceau especially refers to the interest charge on this sum as constituting a serious menace to French finance. He indicates that our common enemy, Germany, will not be subject to a similar strain since her debt is almost wholly internal and if necessary can be repudiated.

Facts That Mitigate Situation

It is a pleasure to point out certain facts, which, in my opinion, will make this foreign burden of our French friends less onerous than the Prime Minister seems to have thought.

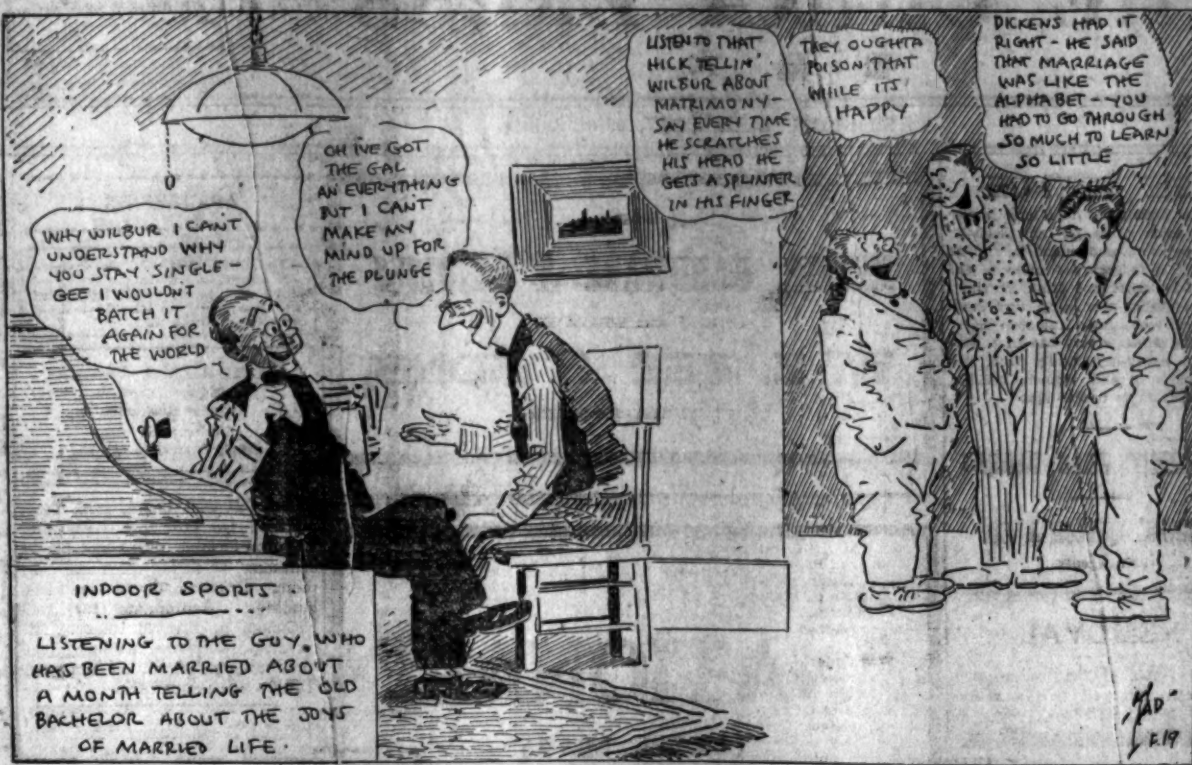
France now is enjoying an export trade of enormous amount and of a profitable character. It is a trade which will not appear in the official Customs House reports because the goods sold by France to foreigners now are largely consumed in France. All the vast payments made by the British and United States armies for the maintenance of their troops in France and all the expenditures made by the individual foreigners still will be figured in the millions of dollars, and will, of course, in the last analysis, be covered by foreign funds. Just as much as if the goods in question had been loaded on ships and sent to New York and there paid for in the usual course of trade.

The tourist traffic before the war yielded France an export value estimated at much more than \$100,000,000 a year whereas her actual exports as shown by the Customs House amounted to approximately \$1,200,000,000. Now the relation between these two figures is reversed and at the present the expenditures of foreigners in France amount to a far greater sum than the value of her exports declared at the Customs House.

The value of the imports to France,

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS

LISTENING TO THE GUY WHO
HAS BEEN MARRIED ABOUT
A MONTH TELLING THE OLD
BACHELOR ABOUT THE JOYS
OF MARRIED LIFE.

(again I speak of those shown by the Customs House figures) amounted before the war to approximately \$1,600,000,000. We shall not be far from the mark in assuming that, if the French imports during 1919 were taken at the pre-war figures, they could all be covered by the sums which will be paid in liquidating the accounts of the foreign armies on French soil which remain in large though diminishing numbers.

The liquidation of the American Expeditionary Forces and the continuing expenditures due to the presence of troops (whose average number during the year of 1919 cannot be stated with accuracy) will be available during 1919. I may venture to say that the needs of France in the United States, including the interest charges, will be more than covered by the dollars available from our payments in France during the year of 1919.

As To The Future

Glancing at the future, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the army of American sightseers which is ready to spend their money freely in France will partially take the place of the khaki-clad multitudes who now are crossing the Atlantic homeward bound. The tourist expenditures before the war will doubtless be completely dwarfed by the immense sums spent here in visiting the battlefields of France.

It is not unreasonable to suppose these visitors would pay the interest of the Government if the balance of trade would in itself fail, and cover the amount due which would not exceed \$175,000,000 a year, the bulk of which runs in favor of Great Britain.

We may more than safely make such a presumption, remembering that what has been said regarding the future tourist traffic applies to the whole world, though the figures in respect to the British military expenditures would be far less than those presented by the American case.

The relatively optimistic view of French external finance for the next few years has not left her thoughtful statesmen in doubt as to her grave internal problem. If comfort is to be found in the fact that all the other belligerent countries must face similar difficulties they have that comfort in plenty.

Prince Henry Urges Return to Kaiser and Pre-War Plans

London, February 10, (British Wireless Service).—The Hamburg Nachrichten, which recently in a series of articles has been dealing with Germany's future, wrote to Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of former Emperor William, in order to ascertain his views on the subject.

Prince Henry replied, according to the Nachrichten, that Germany, in order to reach her future goal, must re-establish her monarchy and her economic life on the pre-war basis. The empire, he added, should be placed again under the old dynasty and under the leadership of Prussia, while the "costly parasitic Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils" should be speedily abolished. He also advocated the formation of well-disciplined land and sea forces "in the old style" and representation of Jewish influence in commerce, industry and politics.

The events since November distinctly showed, said Prince Henry, that a return to a monarchy was the first condition to Germany becoming strong and healthy again. "Then," he concluded, "will the old song, 'Deutschland Über Alles,' become true."

WANT AMERICAN HUSBANDS

More Than 40% Of French Girls Feel
That Way, Paris Daily Finds

Paris, February 2. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—To get an American husband seems to be the ideal of more than 40 percent of

the Parisian young women. At all events, that is the result of an inquiry conducted by L'Ouvre, a Paris daily paper, which publishes a series of letters setting forth the reasons that guided the writers to give preference to Americans over their compatriots.

Those who would rather marry Frenchmen base their predilection largely on patriotic grounds, but a large percentage of young Frenchwomen confess to a whole-hearted admiration of the average American's breezy good humor and courtesy toward the other sex. Several French girls who have had an opportunity to observe American home life appreciate the easy camaraderie between the sexes, and they have come to the conclusion that a good comrade must make a good husband.

Some fair writers say that French lovers are given to talking overmuch and are too fussy about their personal appearance. The question whether a man ought to shave or not seems to agitate the French feminine mind considerably, and the voting is about equal between the smooth-shaven American and his French brother with a mustache.

One girl raises the curious objection that "Americans eat too much," while another disapproves of "the heavily framed American spectacles with the huge round lenses which so many Americans affect."

Boom Started For Taft For A Second Term

New York Evening Post Launches
Candidacy Of Ex-
President

New York, March 20.—The Evening Post has started a boom for Mr. Taft as the Republican Presidential candidate in the next election. The movement, however, is not regarded seriously. It is charged that as the paper is an alleged organ of the Morgan and Wall Street interests the wishes of these people might be reflected in the movement.

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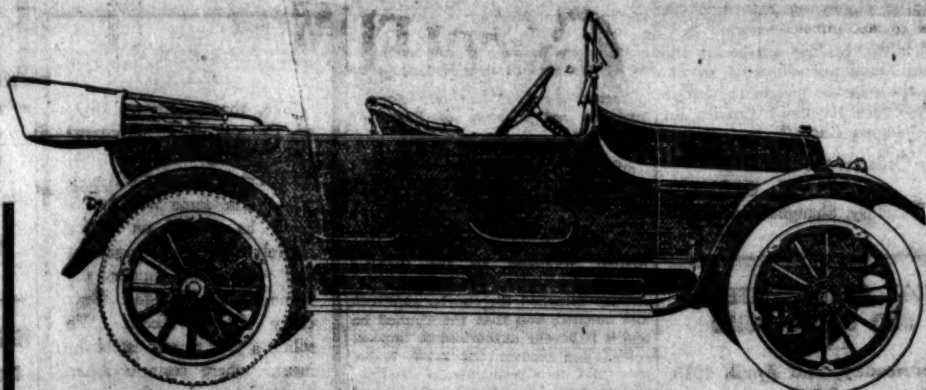
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EXPECTS GERMAN PRINCES TO RECALL PRINCES

Political Observer For American Army Says People Are Monarchists At Heart

WANT REVENGE ON ALLIES

War Spirit Is Found To Be Still Strong Despite The Political Changes

By Edwin L. James
Coblenz, February 22.—The opinion that the German people are monarchists at heart and that it is more than likely that they will turn again to the German Princes to restore the country is expressed by an expert who is watching the developments of German politics for the American Army.

This officer, a former university professor, is an authority on international affairs, and has access to reports and information from all parts of Germany daily. He has studied closely the work of the German National Assembly and the behavior of the Germans since the signing of the armistice. The result of that study is his belief not only that the German Princes will probably come back, but that the war spirit is still strong among the Germans, and that the spirit of revenge lives deep down in their hearts.

He has written the following summary of the situation as he sees it: "Germany proceeds with her state-making, taking care not to change the system too much. This might be expected in a people who are monarchists at heart. If the Kaiser and the Crown Prince had not abdicated the Allies might have demanded the surrender to them of both the Kaiser and the Prince. This would have been a greater blow to German pride than any condition which has been imposed and would have caused a desperate resistance.

"The abdication saved Germany from this, so that now the Kaiser is regarded as a martyr for his country and the Crown Prince shares this glory. Of course, the Independent Socialists and the Spartacus group would probably like to treat the Hohenzollerns as the Bolsheviks treated the Romanoffs, but apart from that the general feeling is one of loyalty.

"The Germans feel at last that they are conquered, abased, and powerless, but the feeling for revenge is burning and the war spirit is not dead but bides its time.

"The Hohenzollerns gave them a Roman prestige among the nations in the past as well as commercial prosperity, and it is more than likely that the time will come when they will be returned to raise Germany again from poverty and humiliation. It will be remembered that they did not sign the armistice and that they always stood for everything of which Germany is proud.

"In the meantime care will be taken that the people will have more of a share in the Government than they had in the past, and any Hohenzollern will have to accommodate himself to the new order of things."

HOW DENMARK MET BOLSHEVIST MENACE

Robbed Agitators of Their Arguments By Paying All Unemployed On Part-wage Basis

New York, February 22.—Denmark—the country that has set the world an example in many ways—thinks it has found an effective way to combat Bolshevism. It has done this by paying the unemployed a part-wage basis.

How the Danish Government met the new wave of Bolshevism coming out of Russia and finding fertile soil in Denmark, where an old form of Bolshevism was known since long before the war as "Syndikalism," a labor movement which developed along lines almost parallel to our I.W.O. agitation, was told today to the Evening Post by Dr. Max Henius, of Chicago, president of the Jacob A. Riis League of Patriotic Service, and a noted chemist. Dr. Henius has just returned to this country from a two months' stay in Denmark, where he was born.

Dr. Henius said that last fall "Syndikalism," or Bolshevism, appeared in unusual strength among the seamen of Denmark. The striking radicals who agitated for the overthrow of the Government and the seizure of industries by the workers, were clubbed into silence temporarily by the police and the army. However, the Danes soon found that the movement could not be downed by force. The signing of the armistice caused great changes in the industrial life of the land with consequent unemployment.

Henius said there was little doubt that the Russian Government was

Captain Lang Breaks Altitude Record



CAPTAIN LANG.

Captain Lang, of the British Air Service, who recently smashed the altitude record, officially piloting his plane to a height of 30,500 feet. During the flight, the observer who accompanied Captain Lang became unconscious. Captain Lang was arrested immediately after the flight for disclosing the particulars of his flight without official permission.

spending money freely to win converts and the Danish authorities had to assume strong supervision over the agitators.

"But the Bolsheviks kept on staging their variety shows," said Dr. Henius, "till the Government decided to destroy the arguments of the agitators by paying every unemployed person two-thirds the salary earned while employed in his regular trade or profession. This measure abolished hunger or prospects of hunger, and provided, moreover, many other necessities, such as fuel and at least the minimum amount of clothing needed. The Bolsheviks were robbed of their strongest offensive weapons. They could accomplish nothing with persons of radical tendencies who felt disinclined to destroy or hamper the Government that was feeding and housing them."

Dr. Henius in this connection said

he firmly believed the Allied Powers ought to study Denmark's experiment with the Bolsheviks, and apply the Danish remedy where it was most needed in Germany. He said there could be little doubt that food conditions were extremely bad in Germany, especially in the large cities. He suggested that the Allies permit Denmark to ship food into the country under supervision of Allied representatives to see it reached to the classes which were suffering the most.

"For instance, if the Allies permitted the importation of all cattle from Germany as cattle fodder to Denmark in return for the sale of milk to Germany, I believe the Spartacus troubles would receive a severe setback," continued Dr. Henius. "Denmark has lost 30 percent of its milk cows, during the war, but if the Danish dairy farmers, the most expert in the world, could get all cattle which Germany can supply, Denmark in turn could milk feed 20,000,000 persons in Germany, that is, supply them with all the milk they require. Denmark could, of course, sell other foodstuffs as well to the Germans. I believe the Danes would welcome this arrangement in spite of the fact that they have had no sympathy with the German cause during this war."

Dr. Henius said the topic uppermost in the minds of the Danish people since the signing of the armistice was the return of Danish Schleswig. The Danes are making preparations for recovering part of the land taken by Prussia in 1864. Of late mass meetings have been held throughout the country for discussion of the new boundary line. There is some difference of opinion as to how much of Schleswig should revert to Denmark, but the majority of the Danes, as well as the Government, Dr. Henius said, favored the language line, running in a general northwesterly direction from a point north of the city of Flensburg to the North Sea south of the city of Hojer, and taking in the island of Rømø.

The territory north of this line has a population of between 150,000 and 160,000, practically all Danish. There is a strong admixture of Danish blood south of this line, however, and there are sharply divided opinions on whether or not Denmark should claim the important city of Flensburg, which has a population of 70,000, and the best harbor in the province of Schleswig. Dr. Henius said there was little doubt that the city was now predominantly German. The population in 1864 numbered only 30,000. It has been one of the boom cities of the German Empire of late years. Dr. Henius said that election returns of the municipality indicated 90 percent German population, although many Danes might have voted for German candidates for the sake of safeguarding their personal interests.

It is not expected that a plebiscite will be taken in Schleswig, although Dr. Henius believed that even a large

territory than that claimed by the Danes would vote for a union with Denmark, for many Germans would, for self-interest, prefer Danish rule, as it would relieve them from carrying their share of the financial burdens of the future which many must bear.

"I found a great change in public feeling toward the United States," said Dr. Henius, "I was in Denmark about two years ago, and people then wondered at our neutrality. The Danish people at that time, although friendly toward this country, thought that our first interest lay in business. This time I heard expressions of amazement everywhere over what the United States had accomplished in preparing for the war, and admiration for our unselfish motive in joining the Allies. Not very many nations have declared war without demanding some rewards for the sacrifice."

"It is difficult to explain in this country how the Danish people feel about President Wilson. It is not too much to say that he is admired, even adored as no other person in public life. The Danes feel that he stands for the highest ideals of government. They have a profound faith in his integrity, firmness, and ability to do for some of the curable historic wrongs of Europe."

WON BY WILSON'S SMILE

Parisian's Explanation Of The President's Popularity There

Paris, January 15. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Frenchman, a small merchant of Paris, offers this as one explanation of the popular demonstration with which the Parisians received President Wilson.

"We have had many rulers come to visit us in these late weeks," he said, "but crowned heads like the Kings of England, Italy, and Belgium cannot disassociate themselves from their military rank. They come in wonderful uniforms with decorations glittering with braid and decorations. Essentially their receptions had to partake of the military aspect in a dominant manner. To the salutes and cheers of the crowds these rulers

had to make only the stiff military salute of acknowledgment. Naturally this is not very personal. Even a king's salute is like that of any other officer."

"But," he continued, "our President came in civilian clothes, very plain, wholly undecorated, not even a ribbon in his lapel. His hat was constantly off. He was unhampered by uniform. He smiled, even laughed outright, in greeting to the Parisians. People now and then caught his direct glance. It was personal, very human, and we Parisians like that. So the infection of this personal touch went through the crowds. There you have it. It was different. "He is a little reminiscent of our late President Faure," he ended. "His smile and the intimate bow are much alike."

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco	Mar. 1
Colombia	Mar. 1
Stanley Dollar	Mar. 1
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 8
For Tacoma	
Africa Maru	Mar. 6
For Seattle	
Fushimi Maru	Mar. 31
For Vancouver	
Empress of Russia	Mar. 15
Empress of Japan	Mar. 22
Empress of Asia	Mar. 31
For New York Via Panama	
Bismarck	Mar. 9
Bolton Castle	Mar. 21
For London, etc.	
Kitane Maru	Mar. 3
Celebes Maru	Mar. 8
Hysan Maru	Mar. 8
Glanville	Mar. 8
Hector	Mar. 12
Novara	Mar. 12
Atsuta	Mar. 13
Nore	Mar. 13
Dendoran	Mar. 16
Inaba Maru	Mar. 17
Pyrrhus	Mar. 19
Alpe Maru	Mar. 28
Kamo Maru	Mar. 31
For Liverpool	
Hector	Mar. 12
Orates	Mar. 28
For Antwerp	
Touraine Maru	Mar. 22
For Bombay	
Dilwara	Mar. 11

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The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket \$50,000.00

Issued under the authorization of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 6th April, 1919. One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

PRICE FOR WHOLE TICKETS: \$5.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$50,000
1 Second "	10,000
1 Third "	5,000
2 Fourth "	4,000
2 Fifth "	2,000
2 Sixth "	1,000
10 Seventh "	1,000
20 Eighth "	1,000
20 Ninth "	800
20 Tenth "	600
50 Eleventh "	1,000
700 Twelfth "	10,500
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	300
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	100
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	50
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	30
4 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	20
4 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	10
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize	10
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prize	10
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prize	10
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Sixth Prize	10
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize	10
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prize	10
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prize	10
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prize	10
4,780 drawn tickets	Total \$127,450

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers. All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

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Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 1, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 4/9 = Tls. 4.21
 @ exch. 72.6 = Mex. \$5.80
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
 @ 109.1 = Tls. 91.53
 @ 72.6 = Mex. \$126.07
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.3125
 S'hai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tls. 275
 Copper Cash per tal 1862
 Native Interest Tls. .04
 Bar Silver 494.0
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.45
 Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. nom.
 G. \$4.59

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/9
 India T.T. 315.4
 Paris Demand 642
 New York Demand 109.1
 Hongkong T.T. 65.1
 Japan T.T. 279
 Singapore T.T. 491

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 4/10
 London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/11
 London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/11
 London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/11
 London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/11
 Paris nom. 4 m/s. 673
 New York o/d. Docy. 111
 New York 4 m/s. Docy. 114.4

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roubles
 Roubles 1,825 = Tls. 100
 Roubles 100 = Mex. \$7.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For April

Hk. Tls. 3.76 @ 4/91 13
 " 1 @ 645 France 1.19
 " 0.82 @ 1091 Gold 1.1
 " 1 @ 48 Yen 2.42
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.99
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. 11.50
 " 1 @ — Roubles —

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, April 1, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
 Shanghai Hotels \$18.00
 New Engineering Tls. 24.50
 New Engineering Tls. 23.50 cash
 New Engineering Tls. 24.00 April
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 23.50 cash
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.75 June
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 75.00 April
 Trans " 75.00
 Telephones Tls. 77.00
 Bukita Tls. 2.50
 Kota Bahroes Tls. 5.60
 Sehwangs Tls. 8.50
Unofficial
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.75 June

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, April 1, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
 Orientals Tls. 72.50 cash
 Anglo-Dutch Tls. 350 cash

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 31.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange: Paris-London cheques 27.85
 War Loans:
 3 percent 63.00
 4 percent 1917 75.05
 Liberty Loans:
 4 percent 1918 72.92
 5 percent 89.25

LANGKAT-OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatechappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ended March 30 was 275 tons.



Shanghai Hotels Pay 20 Percent

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the company's new offices in the Edward Esra Building. Mr. Brodie A. Clark occupied the chair and there were also present Messrs. J. E. Inch, E. I. Esra, C. W. Wrightson and H. E. Morton, directors, Mr. E. Burrows, secretary, and shareholders representing 35,549 shares. After the secretary had read the notice convening the meeting the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, the directors beg to submit their twenty-fourth annual report together with accounts for the year ending December 31, 1918, and in doing so have pleasure in stating that the results have again been very satisfactory. The accounts, which have been in your possession some days, I will, with your permission, consider as read."

After reading the auditor's report the chairman proceeded:

"The net profit for the year, including \$35,174.47 brought forward from last year, amounts to \$370,270.99. After allowing for directors', auditors' and trustees' fees, interest on debentures, bad debts, and depreciation as shown in detail in the accounts before you, there remains a balance of \$214,684.99 available for distribution, which your directors recommend be appropriated as follows:

Balance \$214,684.99
 To pay a dividend of 15.00 (equal to 20 % per share, which will amount to \$75,000.00)
 To transfer to the reserve of the following accounts:

Building 40,000.00
 General 20,000.00
 Improvements 30,439.88
 Furniture 176,639.99

Carrying forward to 1919 \$38,045.11

"The balance of the working accounts transferred is \$324,005.08, being an increase of \$19,664.85 on the previous year.

"The Sundry Debtors account stands at practically the same figure as last year, which, considering the increase of nearly \$17,000.00 in income for the year, is very satisfactory, more especially so when you see by the accounts that we have written off only \$754.00 in bad debts for both our hotels.

"The Sundry Creditors account shows a decrease of over \$24,000.00 as compared with that of the previous year. A very pleasing reduction you will agree.

"The company's assets have again been very considerably written down, the total depreciations amounting to no less than \$91,586.00, which with the proposed transfers to the reserve of Building, General, Improvements, and Furniture accounts, will, I hope, be considered by you as very satisfactory and very sound. Thus, you will see that the company is now on a very sound basis, and we, as directors, feel that the prospects of the company were never brighter. For some time your directors have been considering the advisability of creating a sinking fund for the redemption of the company's debentures, which are payable in June, 1944, and I am glad to inform you that after going thoroughly into this matter we have decided to adopt this method of providing for this liability, and commencing June next we intend setting aside in half-yearly instalments the amount requisite for the redemption of the balance of Tls. 675,200.00 outstanding at the date named.

"Having made all provisions for this company's present undertakings your directors have given very earnest consideration to the future requirements of the company, and with this end in view are of the opinion that the time is arriving for Shanghai to have a much larger and more up-to-date hotel than is possible under the present circumstances. We have, therefore, gone into the question of obtaining a suitable site, and although for obvious reasons I am unable at the moment to inform you of the suggested situation for this proposed new hotel, I am able to state that the directors have a very attractive site in view, particulars of which will be furnished you at a later date. Nothing definite, however, has been decided at present. We realise that the future of Shanghai has enormous possibilities, and as the largest hotel company here we are determined to

avail ourselves of any opportunity to provide the largest and most modern hotel that may be necessary to meet the local requirements. It may be a matter of two or three years before it will be necessary to erect these new hotel premises and we, therefore, shall have ample opportunity of preparing our plans and making all arrangements to ensure the proposition being an attractive one, both from the public's and the company's point of view.

"We have recently, as you know, moved our registered offices to the Edward Esra Buildings in Klukiang Road, where very suitable accommodation has been obtained. The necessity for the company's office being in a more suitable location than hitherto is apparent to you all, and while this means additional expenditure for rent and the usual office expenses, your directors are confident that the move has been a wise one and I can assure you that this has been fully exemplified during the first two months in the new premises.

"I think, gentlemen, that the accounts which I am now going to ask you to adopt require no further explanation, but if there is any other point which occurs to you upon which I can enlighten you further, I shall be happy to do so."

No questions were put and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. I. Esra.

That a dividend of 15.00 (equal to 20 percent) per share on 50,000 ordinary shares be declared payable—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Inch.

That Mr. J. E. Inch be re-elected a director of the company—Proposed by Mr. Wrightson, seconded by Mr. Esra.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company—Proposed by Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Platt.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was moved by Mr. Esra, following which Mr. Woods inquired as to an expression of appreciation to the foreign staff of the Hotels in the way of bonuses. Mr. Esra replied that the directors had already made expression of the company's gratitude to the staff by recent substantial salary advances.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of March, 1919, and for three months ended March 31, 1919, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:

Mar. 1919 Mar. 1918
 Gross Receipts \$164,928.56 \$136,701.22
 Loss by currency depreciation 41,081.48 30,914.09
 Effective Receipts 123,847.08 105,787.13

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation 26.12 22.95
 Car miles run 360,570 335,448
 Passenger carried 7,495,228 6,210,609

3 Months 3 Months
 ended Mar. ended Mar.
 31 1919 31 1918

Gross Receipts \$463,945.08 \$400,440.02
 Loss by currency depreciation 112,030.64 86,489.75
 Effective Receipts 351,914.44 313,950.27

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation 25.38 22.88
 Car miles run 1,028,425 975,355
 Passenger carried 20,977,704 18,118,624

The Shanghai

Chemical

Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Hankow Market

Hankow, March 26, 1919.
Finance And Money Market

A very quiet week was experienced. Bills were scarce and there was generally speaking very little demand, although a certain amount of inter bank business was done about the 21st and 22nd. The T.T. rate Tails on Shanghai, Chinese market, rose to 96.9 at which rate there was a fair demand on the 24th and 25th. Foreign banks quote 94.9 and 96.95 buyers and sellers respectively. Dollars rose from 70.05 and 70.25 to 70.25 and 70.35, buyers and sellers respectively, and closed firm.

Interest: 12 percent. Changsha Exchange: 28.

Imports

Piece Goods. The market is still strong, and a good demand continues for whites and greys at advancing prices. The values for heavy weight shirtings have increased proportionately to a greater extent than the light weights.

Deliveries: Good. Yarn. Prices remain firm and sellers of stocks must be realising good profits. Clearances are very good.

Large shipments of Japanese yarn

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.
 Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

For keeping rooms at a constant temperature nothing can equal

The Electric Radiator,

it has a distinct advantage over coal fires, etc., particularly in sick rooms and hospitals, as even the patient can light his own radiator, and you avoid the noise and dirt there is with making up fires.

FOR OTHER ADVANTAGES AND HIRE OF RADIATORS APPLY AT MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
 SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"																			
STATIONS		Local	Fast R.	Slow	Goods & Coal	Local	Express R.	Local	Local	STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Goods & Coal	Express R.	Local										
Shanghai North	dep.		7.35	9.00	10.00		14.50	15.50		Zahkou	dep.			6.30	7.55		9.20	14.10	15.30										
Jiashui	dep.		7.51	9.16	10.23		15.06	16.06		Hangchow	dep.			7.00	8.30		10.00	14.55	16.05										
Socowai	dep.		7.58	9.23	10.28		15.13	16.13		Changshu	dep.			8.04	9.48		11.40	15.30	17.26										
Langhwa Junction	dep.		8.16	9.40	10.53		15.30	16.29		Yahai	dep.			8.41	10.31		12.20	15.51	18.40										
										Kushui	dep.			7.16	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	19.30										
										Shanghai	dep.			7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.52											
										Sungking	dep.			7.06	10.47	12.49	16.08	17.47											
Shanghai South	dep.		7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55																				
Langhwa Junction	dep.		8.16	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12		Langhwa Junction	dep.	8.18	10.38	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23										
											Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40										
Sungking	dep.		8.59	10.48	12.02		16.07	17.42																					
Kushui	dep.		9.51	11.52	13.28		16.53	18.49																					
Kushui	dep.		7.40	10.25	12.50	14.35	17.22	19.20																					
Yahai	dep.		8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	17.53				Langhwa Junction	dep.	10.30	11.35	14.05		17.18	18.20											
Changshu	dep.		9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24				Socowai	dep.	10.39	11.44	14.14		17.28	18.29											
Hangchow	dep.		11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19				Jiashui	dep.	10.46	11.51	14.21		17.37	18.38											
Zahkou	arr.		11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35				Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.05	14.35		17.56	18.50											
KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.										ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO									
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	14.55	17.20															
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50															
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07															
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	14.55	16.55		Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20															

R. Rosengarten, Gen.

U.S. Business Men Ask Lower Freight Rates

San Francisco, March 27.—The petition prepared by the Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce giving arguments as to why there should be a reduction in the present import and export rail rates has received earnest consideration by Director of Traffic Edward Chambers as evidenced by a wire received today from the Washington representative of the Chamber.

In this telegram it is stated that a ruling will be made within a few days and advice of the informed attitude of Mr. Chambers on the entire subject.

It is probable that the Pacific Coast will be placed on equal basis with Eastern ports through a reduction of ocean rates as well as import and export rail rates. This will be brought about through the co-operation of the Shipping Board with the Rail Administration.

At a special meeting of the Foreign Trade Committee today it was decided to interest the cities of the middle west in the matter, inasmuch as Chicago and adjacent territory will be favorably affected by the requested reduction. The Pacific Coast ports are all co-operating in response to a wire sent various Chambers of Commerce on February 13 and this Chamber is today bringing the matter to the attention of the Middle West organizations in the same manner.

The Ault & Wiborg Co.

Dealers in

PAPER OF ALL KINDS

PRINTING PRESSES—LITHO PRESSES

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ETC., ETC.

PAPER CARRIED IN STOCK

37 Canton Road Shanghai

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 8.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.							
20.35	8.35	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50							
23.46	11.12		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00							
23.59	11.17	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.58							
24.06	11.26		arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45							
19.35		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.								
<hr/>													
Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.	Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.					
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15				
6.53	9.55	11.40		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05				
7.25	10.16	11.55	271	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45				
13.02	16.30	15.50		arr.	Tientsin	dep.	18.05	11.28	15.28				
16.49	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Tientsin	arr.	10.33	8.47	11.56				
19.57	22.12	20.21		arr.	Tientsin	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30				
7.		220		dep.	Tientsin	arr.			8.				
6.00	22.25	20.31		arr.	Tientsin	dep.	7.56	5.40	19.02				
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tientsin	arr.	6.01	3.25	16.24				
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr.	Tientsin	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00				
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	8.39	0.02	12.88				
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	arr.	Liaochow	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26				
19.02	8.45	4.50		arr.	Hsuehchow	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.80				
9.		420		dep.	Hsuehchow	arr.			10.				
5.40	9.00	4.67		arr.	Peking	dep.	23.29	19.00	20.05				
11.26	13.02	8.38	523	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.63	14.55	15.20				
11.51	13.20	8.40		arr.	Chowchow	dep.	19.46	14.35	14.09				
18.27	17.34	11.62	600	dep.	Chowchow	arr.	16.48	10.50	8.27				
20.08	18.55	13.00	681	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40				
<hr/>													
N. Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.			N. Exp.				
			dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.				14.15	6.50			
23.00			14.20	0	arr.	Shanghai-North			7.55	23.00			
7.00			21.00	193									
<hr/>													
Yenchowfu-Tainingchow Branch Line						Linchow-Taochuang Branch Line							
12.10	4.10	4.	Yenchowfu	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	4.	Linchow	5.62	15.59	21.40
14.03	5.05	4.	Yenchowfu	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.10	10.40	4.	Taochuang	4.51	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainan

Provision Prices In Local Market

**Banque Belge Pour
L'Etranger**

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-40
Veal	"	25-30

	Fish	
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarín	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	18-20
Pomfret	"	30-40
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
		25-30

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	13-20
Geese	each	\$1.00-\$1.20
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none

Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	6-10
Quail	"	20-25
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	14-16
Turkey	"	50-55
Wild Duck	"	40-45
Wild Geese	"	none*
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	40-50

Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	12-25
Bananas	"	6-1
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Mangoes	- each	10-20

	Mangosteens	per doz.	none
	Lichees	per lb.	none
3)	Melons	each	none
	Oranges	per lb.	10-14
7)	Peaches	"	none
	Pears	"	10-12
	Persimmons	"	none
	Peeboes	"	none
	Plums	"	none
	Pumeloos	each	15-20

Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	10-15
Carrots	per bunch	2-3

Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans		14-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	60-80
Onions		14-20
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	\$2.20-12.
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Scallions	per lb.	2-3

Spinach	per lb.	2-2
Tomatoes		14-16
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	"	\$4.00
Flour Shanghai	"	\$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17

Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$2.65
Bran	"	\$2.30
	Fuel	
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00
	Laundry	
Per 100 articles		\$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank
No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephone: Central 2741
Head Office: MANILA
BRANCHES:

37 Broadway, New York, and
throughout the Philippines.
Correspondents at principal cities
the Orient, United States
and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING

ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT	
02	Exchange Bought and Sold
3.7	Commercial and Travellers'
9	Letters of Credit
61	Travellers' Checks
0	

filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000
 Head Office: BRUSSELS,
 London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches: at Peking, Tientsin,
 Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and
 Rotterdam.
 President:
 JEAN JADOT
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de
 Belgique.
 Bankers:
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Bel-
 gique.
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne
 Societe Anonyme.
 Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir
 National d'Escompte de Paris.
 New York: National City Bank of
 New York.
 Interest allowed on Current Ac-
 counts: Funds and fixed deposits ac-
 cording to arrangements.
 Every description of banking and
 exchange business transacted.
 M. DEMETS,
 Manager for China.

utton	per doz.	16-20
ork	"	25-30
sal	"	25-30
Fish		
ream	per lb.	14-16
od	"	16-18
landarin	"	30-40
ackerel	"	18-20
omfret	"	30-40
salmon	"	18-20
arroll	"	none
soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
deer	each	none
duck	"	50-90
eggs	per doz.	15-18
owl	per lb.	15-20
geese	each	\$1.00-\$1.20
hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	6-10
Quail	"	20-25
inlpe	"	14-16
Teal	"	14-16
Turkey	"	50-55
Wild Duck.	"	40-45
Wild Geese	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	12-25
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none

Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Gulders 70,000,000 (about \$5,333,333)

Reserve Fund—
Gulders 12,760,286 (about \$1,063,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:

Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-3
Mangoes	each	10-20
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Lichees	per lb.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-14
Peaches	"	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeing	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djakakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radjia	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langue	Semarang	Weilerreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:

Pumpkins		10-25
Pumpeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	10-15
Carrots	per bunch	2-3

National Provincial and Union Bank
of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal
places in Europe, Asia, Australia
and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives
for collection bills of exchange,
issues letters of credit on its
branches and correspondents and
transacts banking business of every
description.

Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	14-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	3-4
Mushrooms	per lb.	60-80
Onions	"	14-20
Paranips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	\$2.20-\$2.60
Radishes	per bunch	1-3
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	14-16
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

CORPORATION


Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian		\$4.00
Flour Shanghai	"	\$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$2.65
Bran	"	\$2.30
Fuel		

OFFICE
New York

OFFICES
Hankow

Corporation offers an American
fully solicits your patronage. It

House Coal per ton Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal per ton Tls. 23.00
Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00
Laundry
Per 100 articles \$3.00-4.00
 E. KILNER,
 Chief Inspector.

The seal of the United States Marine Corps is located at the bottom center of the page. It is a circular emblem with the words "UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS" around the perimeter. In the center is a shield with a crossed anchor and a globe, with a star above it.

the purpose of fostering and developing the economic and financial relations between the United States and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The bank, through its branches and agencies, is at the disposal of our clients and provides a wide range of services, including the opening of current, fixed and saving accounts in U.S. dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and other currencies, and the purchase of securities at best rates, or enter-

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000
Philippine National Bank
No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephone: Central 2741
H. O. C. MANILA

Tuesday, April 1, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M. 9 A.M.
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Head Office: **MANILA**

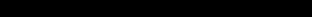
BRANCHES:

37 Broadway, New York, and
throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in
the Orient, United States
and Europe.

Bar. at 23° F. inches .	30.06	30.12
Variation for 24 hrs. .	-0.10	-0.05
Variation for 12 hrs. .	-0.02	-0.02
Wind—Direction	SSE	S
Wind—Miles per hour	11.2	13.7
Temperature (Fahr.) .	47°5	59°9
Humidity	86	61
Nebulosity 0-10	0	0
Rainfall inches	—	0

CHECKING AND SAVING
ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers'
Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks



LAUNCH PROGRAM IN U.S. TO LOWER ALL PRICES

Co-operation By Government,
Industry And Labor Pro-
posed By Redfield

CREATES INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Peck, Frayne, And Powell An-
nounced As Three Of The
Six Members

Washington, February 23.—Con-
tending that the unsettled conditions
facing American industry, as well as
the problem of supplying work for
soldiers and sailors who have been
or are soon to be released from mili-

tary and naval duty, demand the
immediate attention of the Govern-
ment, William C. Redfield, Secretary
of Commerce, presented today a pro-
posal for a co-operative movement
to which the Government, capital,
and labor shall be parties, which he
feels will aid in the stabilization of
prices and the relief of distress which
faces many employers and em-
ployees as a result of the sudden ter-
mination of the war.

The program which Mr. Redfield
puts forward has been brought to
the attention of President Wilson
and has received his full approval.
It does not call for the exercise of
mandatory price-fixing power upon
either raw or finished materials by
the Government, but looks forward
to the extension of Government in-
fluence in connection with price fix-
ing in so far as a price agreed upon
voluntarily by Government and in-
dustry may be made to affect the
market through the Government's
purchases for its own needs. The

publication of "fair price lists" as a
guide to purchasers may be decided
upon.

The theory of this proposal, it is
understood, is that prices of raw
materials and later of the finished
products which reach the consumer
will be brought down from the in-
flated wartime values to something
more like a normal level, and that in
the course of such readjustment all
interests, including capital and labor,
will be protected from a crash in
values which would involve wide-
spread suffering and discontent
among the workmen and the closing
of many industries.

"In substance," says today's official
announcement, "we propose to bring
capital, labor and the Government
into common counsel together
around one table and with one pur-
pose—to do the best possible for the
country."

Reduction In Wages
That the program, which was
made public for Mr. Redfield by the
Council of National Defense, an or-
ganization which will co-operate in

carrying out the principles with the
Department of Commerce, does not
recommend that heavy tariffs be
made at once upon the pay envelopes
of the workers is indicated in the
closing paragraph of this statement.
It reads:

"Industry and labor have a mutual
interest in remedying present con-
ditions, but industry should take the
first step by the reduction of prices
and commodities and should require
of labor as little as possible."

The announcement shows that the
Government's participation in the
movement is to be vested primarily
in what is to be known as "The In-
dustrial Board of the Department of
Commerce," to the Chairmanship of
which Mr. Redfield already has ap-
pointed George N. Peck of Molins,
Ill., formerly Vice-Chairman of the
now extinct War Industries Board,
who also was head of its raw materi-
al division. Hugh Frayne, who has
represented labor on the War In-
dustries Board and engaged in var-
ious other Government activities
concerning conditions of labor and
wages, is to be a member. Thomas
C. Powell, Director of Capital Ex-
penditures of the Railroad Ad-
ministration, the announcement
states, has been selected by Mr.
Redfield as the "official representa-
tive" of the new board.

There are to be in all six members,
and the full personnel will be an-
nounced as soon as acceptances have
been received from other men who
have been approached by Secretary
Redfield. The first step in the
campaign to stabilize prices will then
be to call conferences with leading
representatives of the industries pro-
ducing basic materials, in order to
ascertain their views. Mr. Redfield
has suggested that producers of con-
struction materials, such as iron,
steel, lumber, textiles, cement,
copper, and brick shall be among
the first summoned to Washington.

It is emphasized by the backers of
the movement that the effort will be
to restore the situation where "sup-
ply and demand" shall control prices
and conditions in industries, rather
than to eliminate that quality from
consideration. In this connection it
is pointed out that the board will not
attempt to enforce upon others what
the Government may deem a fair
price, and that either producer or
consumer may sell or buy, as the
case may be, at a higher or lower
level, if a market is found available.

But it is the theory of the back-
ers of the movement, nevertheless, that
the decisions of the Government in
making its own purchases will largely
affect the market in other direc-
tions, as the Government is a large
operator in many of the more im-
portant raw materials. "In a few
words, the theory is that the Govern-
ment's decisions will guide and
control, especially if industry, labor,
and the consuming public are kept
fully acquainted through intelligent
publicity, with the prices which the
Government, upon the advice of its
experts, believes to be fair."

It is admittedly problematical how
the welfare of the small, domestic
consumer will be affected by the
Government's participation in such
a program, whether the cost of his
purchases of foodstuffs, clothing and
other necessities would be radically
reduced or not. The consensus of
opinion seems to be, at this time,
that a relatively high range of prices
will prevail for some time in such
markets, but that gradually the prices
of the majority of necessities will
fall, and that the Government's
activity in the proposed stabilization
program will result in bringing
this about without disastrous
results in any direction.

Mr. Redfield has been stirred to
activity in the attempt to aid in-
dustry, it is said, by a study of the
situation following many reports
that certain industries would be
forced to close unless relief were
given, and that many, in fact, had
already discharged large numbers of
workers, thus adding to the un-
employment problem, or actually had
shut down. The reports from all
parts of the country collected by the
Department of Labor, which asserts
flatly that unemployment is on the
increase and becoming weekly more
menacing, also played a part in
precipitating action.

Duties Of The New Board
The new Industrial Board, the
statement issued today says, "will be
charged, under the approval already
given by the President to the Sec-
retary of Commerce with the stabili-
zation of prices for basic materials in
such a fashion as to create a firm
foundation on which the consumer
can base his future purchases and
the producer can form necessary
production cost estimates."

"Through proper investigation and
stabilization," the statement con-
tinues, "it is expected that the
foundation can be laid for the re-
sumption of American business and
for the furnishing of employment to
returning soldiers and sailors—this
through Government purchases, the
publication of fair price lists, and co-
operation of the producer."

"To obtain this co-operation of the
producer, it is planned that the

Royal Couple Who May Soon Be Divorced



EX-EMPEROR
OF AUSTRIA.

EX-EMPERESS
OF AUSTRIA.

Ex-Emperor Charles of Austria is
contemplating a divorce action against
former Empress Zita, according to a
despatch from Prague. An alleged
intrigue on the part of the ex-Emperor
in connection with the famous peace
letter to Prince Sixtus will be the basis

board shall call the various leaders
of industry into consultation. The
first of these conferences will be
with representatives of industries pro-
ducing basic materials, such as
iron, steel, lumber, textiles, cement,
copper, brick, and other construction
materials.

"It will be the endeavor of the
board to interchange views with
these representatives of industry in
the fullest and freest manner possi-
ble. If these conferences result in a
general agreement among the im-
portant basic industries upon proper
prices and bases for prices at which
sales will be made, and this agree-
ment is approved by the board, it is
believed that the announcement of
this fact will induce the nation to
feel justified in properly beginning a
buying program."

"Such a procedure should, in sub-
stance, establish immediately a
normal basis upon which to resume
activities, and in this way the law of
supply and demand be enabled to
come into play, for, to quote Sec-
retary Redfield, "it cannot be too
strongly emphasized that the pro-
posal that the Government shall co-
operate in the determining of fair
prices on basic commodities and in
stabilizing these prices through Gov-
ernment purchases is in no sense a
price-fixing program. No one will
be under any sort of compulsion to
adhere to the price schedules ar-
rived at. If a producer can find a
market for his wares at a higher
price, no one can prevent his being
free to avail himself of it. If a con-
sumer is able to buy below these
prices, it will be his privilege to do
so. In substance, we propose to
bring capital, labor, and the Govern-
ment into common counsel together
around one table and with one pur-
pose—to do the best possible for the
country."

Stagnation In Industry
The immediate need for carrying
out Secretary Redfield's program is
evident, for there exists at the pre-
sent time an abnormal stagnation in
the industrial world—a stagnation of
business and industrial inactivity.
Mills and factories are idle, or are
producing but a small part of what
they are capable of doing, and build-
ing operations are at a standstill. A
large amount of unemployment
exists, and this unemployment is
increasing at such a rate as to
challenge the best thought that can
be given to the situation.

"One of the striking features of
the present situation is the high
prices demanded for practically all
articles and commodities of trade
and commerce. This high price
condition is undoubtedly the cause of
most business inactivity, and there-
fore is also the cause of the wide-
spread unemployment of labor."

"While living costs of the present
are unusually high and will con-
tinue high until there are substantial
reductions in the cost of necessary
staple foodstuffs, it is believed that
there is satisfactory latent buying
power in the country—an abundance
of money—but money that is not be-
ing used to employ or to purchase
goods and materials."

"This present condition has come
about through a series of unusual
happenings, due to the war. The
industries and labor of the country

of his action. Former Empress Zita
is descended from a long line of Italian
and French kings or ruling nobles.
She was born in Italy and she has
always considered herself an Italian
Princess. It was to her brother,
Prince Sixtus, that her husband ad-
dressed his famous peace letter.

were diverted into new and un-
natural channels, in order to
mobilize all efforts possible. The
capacities of many factories were ex-
panded, new ones built, abandoned
plants remodelled and put into pro-
duction, and industry was managed
and operated in accordance with war
necessities—all largely under Gov-
ernment control.

"This control and direction of
effort and change of policies resulted
in the complete suspension of the
ordinary operation of the law of sup-
ply and demand. The demand for
commodities and the necessary
agreements with industries as to
prices and terms of conversion of in-
dustry to war work had the effect of
inflating prices to an abnormal ex-
tent, so as to encourage maximum
production, even by producers op-
erating under the greatest handicaps
and at the highest costs. Prices
were advanced disproportionately,
some articles showing increased
selling prices over pre-war prices of
250 percent, while others showed but
approximately 50 percent.

"The law of supply and demand is
really inoperative at the present
time, for the reason that it is found
difficult, if not impossible, for this
law to resume normal functioning,
on account of the fact that at the
present time the price relations be-
tween the industries producing basic
essentials are not properly adjusted
to efficiently meet peace-time condi-
tions."

Continuance Of High Prices
"It is therefore apparent that the
trouble resulting in the present stag-
nant, unsatisfactory condition of in-
dustry is due to the continuance of
the high, uneven, unstable prices of
war times, which were in many in-
stances agreed to by agencies of
Government functioning for war
purposes, and not to any unhealthy
general condition. These abnormal
prices still remain, because there
has not been provided, up to this
time, any agency to bring about
necessary reductions."

"Under the conditions outlined, a
wise solution is equally important to
the Government, to industry and to
labor, for their true interests are so
indissolubly connected and united
that no detriment can be suffered
by one without a harmful effect and
reaction upon the others."

"The vital need of the situation
is resumption of industrial activity
to the fullest extent possible, and it
should be the aim to find the wisest
and most effective way to accom-
plish this."

"It is felt that the proper basis
of selling prices for the present will
be found to be upon a scale con-
siderably higher than those for the
pre-war days. However, the level
should be established on the lowest
plane possible, having due regard to
industry, labor, and Government.
The announcement of such a plane

of prices will immediately create
confidence in the buying public.

"It is believed that the reductions
from the high prices to the proper
level, so that consumers may be
justified in buying, should be made
at once by one reduction. The effort
should be to wholly eliminate the
abnormal, unbalanced stimulation
that business has had and the in-
flated prices that have resulted, and
to start anew upon a normal level;
we can safely rely upon this law of
supply and demand to govern future
values. Such a policy adopted and
announced will it is believed, when
understood by the consumer, induce
at once sufficient buying to start fac-
tories, fill empty yards and ware-
houses, and inaugurate the interrup-
ted building and other programs."

"Industry and labor have a mutual
interest in remedying present con-
ditions, but industry should take the
first step by the reduction of prices
and commodities and should require
of labor as little as possible."

The Council of National Defense,
which will work with Mr. Redfield
in putting his program into effect,
includes Secretary of War Baker,
Chairman; Secretary of the Navy
Daniels, Secretary of the Interior
Lane, Secretary of Agriculture Hous-
ton, Secretary of Education and Sec-
retary of Labor Wilson. G. B. Clark-
son is Secretary and Director.

Hongkong Market

Members, Moxon and Taylor write as
follows in their report for week end-
ing March 28:

We have again to record a free
market with a large volume of local
business, rates on the whole being
well maintained.

Shanghai has again been a buyer
of cotton shares and values have in-
creased considerably since last week.
Banks—Hongkong Banks have
fallen to 110 1/2 in London and the local
market has followed suit, the quotat-
ion falling from 17 1/2 to 17 1/4 for
cash.

Marine Insurance—Canton con-
tinues in demand at 14 1/2 and North
China at 12 1/2, probably higher
rates will be paid. Unions have
again changed hands at 1,040 closing
in steady demand at the rate.

Fire Insurance—China Fires are
wanted at 17 1/2, Hongkong Fires are
wanted at 15 1/2.
Shipping—Douglas weakened to
\$90 done but have since advanced to
\$91 buyers. Steamboats could be
placed at \$23 1/4. Preferred Indos
have buyers at \$32 and Deferred
Indos have come to business at 15 1/2.
Star Ferries have changed hands at
12 1/4 and Shells have local buyers at
13 1/4.

Refineries—China Sugars are
wanted at 12 1/2 after business at 12 1/2.
Malabons could be placed at 13 1/4.
Oils and Mining—Rams at 12.
Urals at 10 1/2, Tronks at 10 1/2.

Kallans at 50/- are unaltered from
last week. Langkats after business
having been done as high as 2 1/2, 2 1/2
now close with sellers offering to part
at 2 1/4. Anglo-Egyptian "B" have
again advanced and London is a
buyer at 11 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—
Kowloon Wharves have again ad-
vanced and \$120 is freely offered for
cash. Hongkong Docks after weaken-
ing to \$151 1/2 for cash. Shanghai
Docks are in demand at 12 1/2, 12 1/2
and New Engineerings at 12 1/2
(ex div.).

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—
Centrals could be placed at 10 1/2 and
Hongkong Lands have come to busi-
ness to a fair extent at 10 1/2, 10 1/2
closing with buyers at 10 1/2. Hum-
phreys have changed hands at 17 1/2,
and Hotels have again advanced and
are now quoted 19 1/2. Kowloon Lands
have buyers at 14 and Reclamations
at 15 1/2. West Point have been dealt
in to a small extent at 16 1/2.

Electric Companies—Hongkong
Electrics have buyers at 17 1/2 with
sales at that rate and China Lights at
15 1/2 cum all rights are wanted.
Hongkong Trams have buyers at
17 1/2.

Miscellaneous—China Borneos are
now quoted 13 1/2 ex dividend,
market quiet with nothing doing.
Dairy Farms are strong with buyers
offering 12 1/2, 12 1/2. Ropes have again
been dealt in at 10 1/2. Provident
have a fair extent of business at 13 1/2.
Cementa have sellers at 15 ex divi-
dend, Powells are wanted at 10 1/2.
Waterboats are in demand at 12 1/2,
Steam Laundries could be placed at
12 1/2.

Exchange—The demand rate on
London is 9 1/2, and the T.T. selling
rate on Shanghai is 8 1/2.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Apr. 1	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 1	New York, etc.	Lowther Castle	Br. D. & Co.
Apr. 1	Hongkong	Sulyang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 1	Hongkong	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 1	Antung	Ichang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 1	Japan	Shinichiku Maru	Jap.
Apr. 1	Japan	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 1	Japan	Yungling Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	Japan	Wakanoura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	Hongkong	Heintah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 1	Chiuwangtao	Heintah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 1	Liverpool, etc.	Telamon	Chl. B. & S.
Apr. 1	River Ports	Kiangwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 1	Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 1	Japan	Etsuko Maru	Jap.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 31	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	Amoy	Nagasaki Maru	Jap. Suzuki & Co.
Mar. 31	Newchwang	Nagata Maru	Jap. A.P. Co.
Apr. 1	River Ports	Kiangwa	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 1	River Ports	Luenhe	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 1	River Ports	Kuling	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 1	River Ports	Tulse Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 1	Hongkong	Memmouth	Am. D. & Co.
Apr. 1	Daliny	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Apr. 1	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Chl. B. & S.
Apr. 1	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	Amoy	Yenou Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Apr. 1	Swatow	Upolu	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 1	Swatow	Holow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 1	Swatow	Shantien	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 1	Swatow	Ajax	Am.
Apr. 1	Chefoo and Newchwang	Toonan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 1	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

AMUSEMENTS

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STARRING ENGAGEMENT
OF

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"The Whirlwind Trio"
WHIRLWIND DANCES—COSSACK DANCES
MODERN DANCES

This famous trio have toured the principal theatres
of the world and give an exhibition of good dancing
ORIGINAL—DARING—WONDERFUL

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In the happy play
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She's back again, the glad girl of the screen, in the great hit of
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ALWAYS A HAPPY FAVORITE

"THE GERMANS LEAVE SHANGHAI"
Exclusive pictures to the Apollo, pictures by Pathe Freres.
Arrival at the wharf—The "Specials" and Volunteers—The
Customs search—Some well-known celebrities come
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See her—and then cease to wonder why.
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Conducted by M. PACI.

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M. PIASTRO

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Concerto No. 5, with Or-
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IV.—CHOPIN—Sonata B flat

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(Mr. MIROVITCH will
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